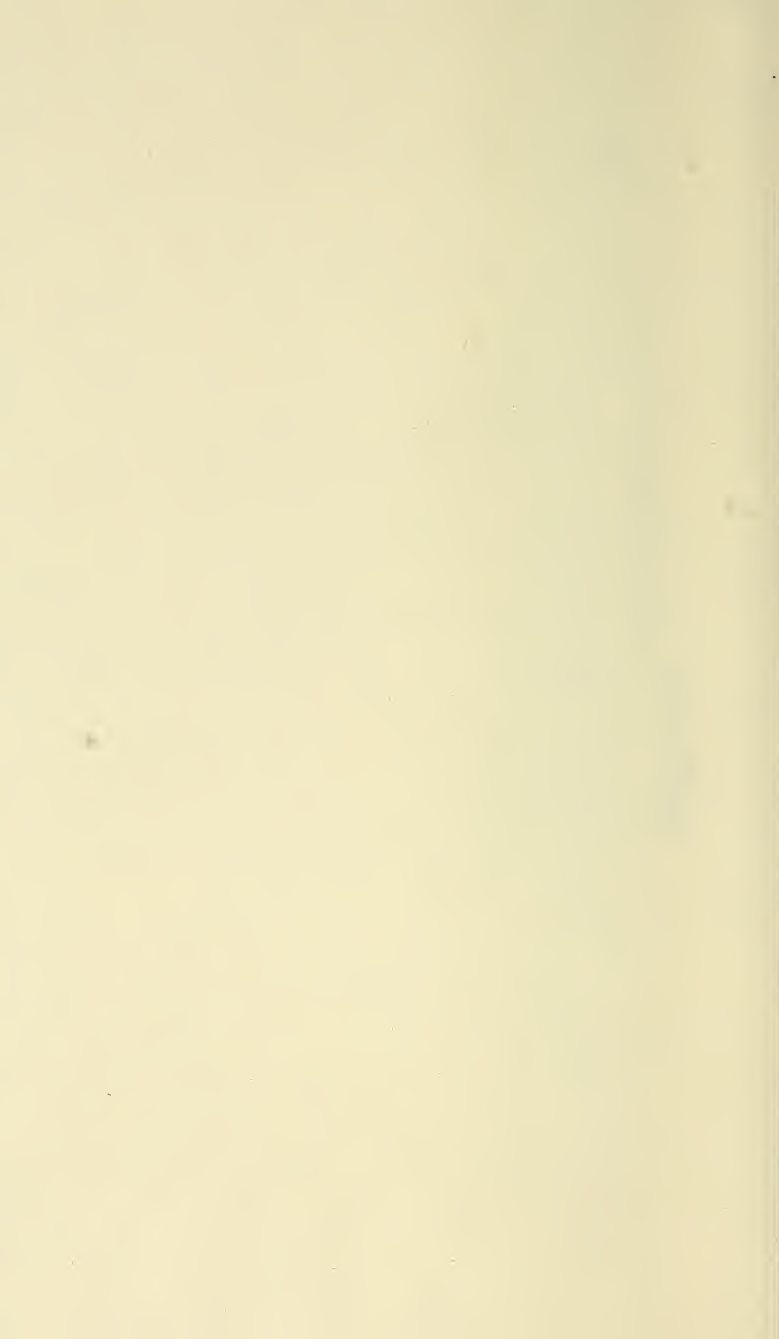


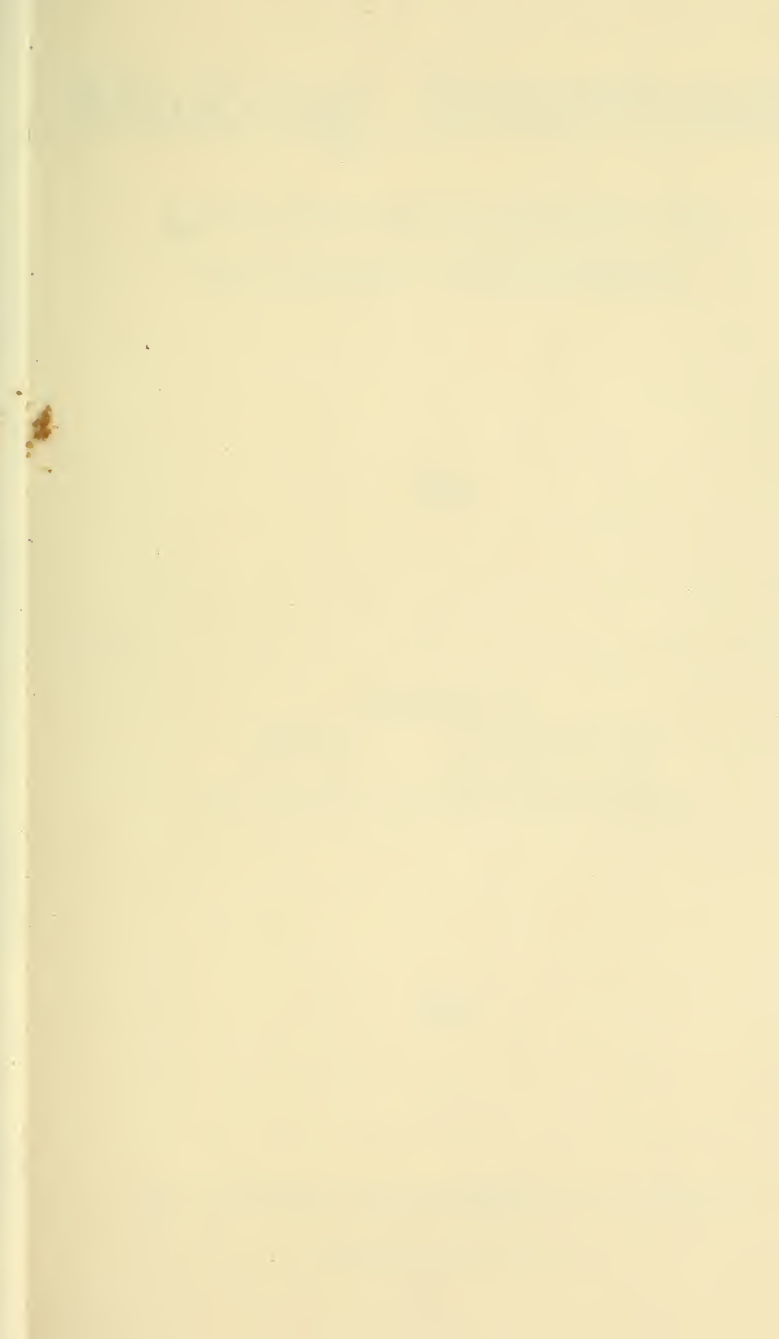
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Making Americans

RESPONSIVE READINGS FOR
TEACHING CITIZENSHIP



Compiled By

ETTA V. LEIGHTON

Civic Secretary of the National Security League



F. A. OWEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
DANSVILLE, N. Y.

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Making Americans

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To the Great American
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

*whose life and sayings
were the inspiration of twenty years
of teaching children and adults
of many nationalities
this book is respectfully dedicated.*

*“ Wherever he went he carried his own pack ;
and in the uttermost parts of the earth
he kept his conscience for his guide.”*

PREFACE

This little book aims to bring to all of us, children and adults, inspiration, advice, and encouragement from the great men who have made our country great.

While engaged in its preparation the author had the privilege of an interview with Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, showing him the material and securing his approval of the dedication to his father. Mr. Roosevelt had just come from Oyster Bay, where he had played Santa Claus to the children of Oyster Bay country school. His deep interest in schools and children was most touching. Mr. Roosevelt has since written the following letter concerning this little book, "Making Americans."

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER—STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, January 15, 1920

My dear Miss Leighton:

I am much interested in the project you have outlined to me. There is no question but that phrases and paragraphs culled from the works of great men are a most efficient method of bringing before the boys and girls in this country the big things vital in our government.

I am very glad to see the selections you have made from my father's speeches and writings. They seem to me to typify certain problems that are before us at this time and to which we must give our earnest consideration. The outline of the work that you have shown me convinces me that it will fill a real niche in the needs of this country. Believe me,

Very truly yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Let us, teachers and pupils, do our part to continue the Roosevelt traditions of citizenship, for in so doing we shall be sure of "making Americans."

ETTA V. LEIGHTON

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SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER

The teacher will note the underlying thoughts of this book:

That our freedom is a growing thing.

That all wise progress is possible under our Constitution by the orderly process of amendment.

That early documents show that from the very beginning American Ideals have been :

*law,
order,
decency,
sobriety,
industry,
justice,
independence,
self-reliance,
thrift,
service,
regard for personal and property rights of the individual, and
determined effort to realize more and more equality of opportunity for all.*

Every selection has been chosen to build up in the child mind these constructive ideals, and the whole book is dedicated to the Great American whose every act was an exemplification of those ideals and whose whole life was an inspiration to all Americans.

This book is a compendium of live quotations, and besides being used for Citizenship should be constantly referred to in Current Events periods.

Every capable teacher realizes that the day's success depends on the morning key thought. Let the Responsive Readings in Citizenship be used in the morning exercises and the children will be bright and alert for the lessons following. Use them for Friday afternoon

exercises and send your children away in an inspired mood that will bring them back with eager interest on Monday morning.

The sole end of free public education is good citizenship. Our overcrowded programs make it necessary to do two things at once. With this little book we can teach Citizenship and Reading and help in Language by providing a vocabulary which will help pupils to think clearly on important issues. We think in words—no person of scanty vocabulary can think clearly. Encourage the children to memorize the quotations so that the ideals of America as expressed in the thought of her leaders may become part of their heritage. You will note an improvement in their speech and reading. Children will sense the difference between *word-calling* and *reading* when they have inspiring material to use in a new way.

The selections are so arranged that the teacher may use as many as she likes for a lesson, yet wherever she stops, complete ideas will be left in the minds of the pupils. In ungraded classes or in rooms of more than one grade the teacher will use different sections of the book with different classes and will find a lively interest maintained.

It will be noticed that in numbering the selections and paragraphs, the bold-faced figures have been alternated. This is to make easier the plan of responsive reading. The teacher will see many ways in which this feature can be carried out and can vary the methods from day to day; for instance, the teacher can read the odd-numbered paragraph, the school or class responding in concert with the even number, or individual pupils can be called upon to read a paragraph with response by the entire class, or the teacher can call upon

individual pupils to read the paragraphs in any order desired, designating the paragraphs by number, or in others of many ways which will insure alertness, attention and interest in the class.

The value of clear, beautiful enunciation and deliberate, impressive utterance can best be taught in concert reading, in which children lose their individual shyness, and the fact that each child expects that he may be called on to read a verse will keep all alert and preserve the values of individual as well as concert reading.

Where the teacher has space she would do well to print as a border the ideals given at the beginning of these suggestions. The children, after using the book some weeks, should be allowed to test each other by pointing to one of the subjects under ideals and asking a pupil to read a quotation that applies to it.

The teacher should stress Dramatization. Let the children identify themselves momentarily with the great statesmen. Instead of calling a child's name, point to a child and call the name of the author of the selection, as "Washington," "Lincoln," "Roosevelt," etc. This device will make vivid to the class while the selection is being read that they are listening to the very words of these great Americans.

The reason for each war is given in a sub-title. Be sure that children know these. Ask them the meaning of "*America*"; have them respond with "Democracy," "Patriotism," "Freedom." Help them to realize that as citizens they must help "to finish the work we are in." Let the teacher and class locate the sub-titles in the preamble to our Constitution and in our songs and sayings. Let the children know that the Creed is a rendering in poetic form of the reasons given by suc-

cessful citizens of twenty-one nationalities for their giving up allegiance to their old countries and becoming American citizens.

Recite this Creed alternately, each row taking one line.

Independence Bell—Let one-half of the class read stanza 1, the second half read stanza 2; then let eleven children read the dialogue in stanza 3. Let half the class read stanza 4, the other half stanza 5 and the first two lines of stanza 6. Then let a small boy shout—"Ring, Grandpa, ring," etc., and the entire class finish that stanza and the next. Let one pupil read the last stanza.

Our New Liberty Bell—Use in four parts, letting a leader read the first four lines in each stanza, the class responding with the second four lines.

The two Thanksgiving poems will carry their lesson if one pupil reads the explanatory sentence; half the class read the first stanza, the other half reads the second stanza and the entire class reads the third stanza together.

Victory—The poem Victory can not only bring inspiration to the classroom, but may be made a very dramatic climax to a patriotic program. Let the class read the first line "Then came a runner," etc., as the "runner" comes forward and says, "Rejoice! We conquer!"—to—"for the Lord to-day!"

Then let the class chant the next six lines and let the runner ask, "What do they say?" Another pupil answers, "It is not clear." *Runner*—"What is the music?" *Pupil*—"I do not hear."

Let one standing far off from the class represent the dead and read: "Still you deem me" — to — "Victory Incarnate." Then the whole class should read with in-

creasing emotion the lines: "Swirling up from a war-scarred plain"—to—"hide our eyes at the Journey's Close!" when children should bow their heads on the desk while the runner reads, "Hide our eyes"—to—"melody." Then the entire class should read: "Alleluia"—to—"the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

O Motherland!—Remember that patriotism is an emotion. It can best be cultivated by inspiring prose and poetry. Let this poem and all the selections be read with the greatest possible dramatic fervor. By dividing the stanzas into four lines each, six rows may take part in the reading. Be sure to memorize this and use in patriotic programs.

Pull Your Weight—This poem was selected by vote of the boys in several vocational classes as one of the best out of hundreds tested for a book they were preparing to print.

Let one pupil read the first four lines and the entire class read the question lines, and all stretch out their arms in the aisle and row in unison as they ask, "Are you pulling your weight?"

To America—Use as song and reading lesson—emphasize the democratic spirit of "simple boys from shop and farm."

The majority of these selections have been tested in the classroom. The children will take to this book as they do not take to the ordinary compilation because they are modern children and, like their elders, want short pithy sayings. In the hands of capable teachers the book will prove a help in reading, history, oral and written composition and dramatization, as well as in tracing the growth of democracy and in developing the highest ideals of citizenship.

May this immense temple of freedom (the United States) ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind!—
Lafayette.

CREED

I believe in America because of her ideals, worked out in institutions that are just.

She gives to every man the right to rise;
To take a part in making equal laws;
To hold his neighbor equal to himself;
To speak the truth and to resent a lie;
To serve no man as master, but by toil
To earn the right to call himself a man.

I believe in the world mission of American ideals.
By them, expressed in terms of nations, I believe,
Right can be made to vanquish Force and Fraud.
Justice to reign, sustained by potent laws;
The weaker states to live as live the strong.

I believe in America because she thinks in terms of justice, not of gain, and holds her noble heritage the Right of all.

Robert McNutt McElroy.

PART I
The Extension of Freedom

THE PILGRIMS

The Pilgrims in Holland

CHARACTERS:

John Carver,
Edward Winslow,
Pastor John Robinson,
William Brewster,
Pilgrim Women and Children.

SCENE—Leyden, Holland, early August, 1620.

Pastor Robinson—Since the Lord directed our steps to the Low Countries in 1608 we have here for twelve years enjoyed the ordinances of God in their purity and the liberty of the gospel, yet few have come to us and fewer still abide. What with the great labor and the hard fare, their patience giveth way. They would rather suffer prison in England than have liberty in Holland with affliction.

Winslow—Now that our printing press has been taken away from us and turned over to the University of Leyden I feel my own patience giving way. I have no great desire to remain in this land.

Brewster—Here it is true we have religious freedom, yet can we see religious dissension making way among our Dutch brethren. There are rumors that Spain will soon war with the Dutch Republic, in which case our lot would be perilous.

Carver—Good friends have braved the King's displeasure, yet leave is denied us to go to Virginia. The Dutch ignore our appeal that they intercede with the King, yet here it seems we cannot stay, for—

(He is interrupted by the noise of a child, who runs in to speak to his mother sitting with the women. The child says: "Mistress Brown weeps. Her son is off for a voyage in a Dutch ship, and 'tis said he has just taken a Dutch maiden to wife.")

Mother (A Pilgrim Woman)—Mistress Brown is not unfortunate. There are mothers here have more to lament, for their children have taken to ungodly ways and are forgetting their own religion as well as their own language.

Another Pilgrim Woman—Every mother has woe in her heart. If she has good children they are so bowed down under the weight of work and care they become decrepit in youth—the vigor of nature is consumed in the bud. We could go far ere we fared worse than we do here.

Carver (resuming)—Even the women see the need for change. If we are not to lose our English language and customs and see our children drawn from us we would better go to America. We have lived here as exiles and in poor condition. The Spaniards here might prove as cruel as the savages in America, and famine and pestilence as sore here as there, and their liberties might be less to look on for remedy. Old age begins to steal on us; we would better adventure now

that half our number are ready to try the new life in the new world.

Pastor Robinson—I must stay behind with the remaining half in Holland, yet will our prayers go with you to the land where you will have religious liberty and the rights and customs of Englishmen. Trials will come, but all of them, through the help of God, by fortitude and patience, may be either borne or overcome, and be but a small price to pay for Freedom.

(Note. Practically all of the class can take part in this play, the boys gathering around the adult male speakers, the girls with the women or busy at household tasks, while one or two small ones run in with the child who brings news of Mrs. Brown's son.)

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

1. The Mayflower Compact set up the first pure Democracy in America, Nov. 11, 1620.

2. In the name of God, Amen :

We whose names are underwritten * * * * do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid ; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony ; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

3. In like manner, we, the assembled (citizens or [and] pupils) of, do solemnly promise all

due obedience to the laws of the (city or town) of
.....; to the state of.....; and to the
United States of America.

4. Learn the laws and obey them.—*Lincoln*.

5. Whereas you are to become a body Politic, using
amongst yourselves Civil Government, and are not fur-
nished with persons of special eminency above the rest
to be chosen by you into an office of Government, let
your wisdom and Godliness appear not only in choosing
such persons as do entirely love and will promote the
common good, but also in yielding unto them all due
Honor and Obedience in their lawful administrations,
* * * * and this duty you may the more willingly
and ought the more conscienably to perform because
you are to have them for your ordinary governors those
you yourselves shall make choice of for that work.—
Rev. John Robinson (1620).

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

1. Representative Government began in America with the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

2. On April 17, 1619, Sir George Yeardley arrived at Jamestown as governor and captain-general to put the new system of government into operation. There were to be a Governor, a Council of Estate, and a House of Burgesses, together constituting the General Assembly. Martial law and communism were abolished; lands were assigned to settlers; and the settlements were invited to send delegates to Jamestown to co-operate with the company in making laws. Accordingly, July 30, 1619, the first legislative assembly ever convened on the American Continent met in the church at Jamestown. It consisted of the Governor, six Councillors, and twenty-two Burgesses, two from each of the eleven settlements.

3. Laws providing for the education of Indian children and prescribing penalties for gambling, drunkenness, and extravagance were among the first laws passed.

4. Be it enacted by this present Assembly that for laying a surer foundation of the conversion of the Indians to Christian Religion, each town, city, borough and particular plantation do obtain unto themselves by just means a certain number of the natives' children to be educated by them in the true religion and civil course of life.

5. Against gaming at dice and cards be it ordained by this present Assembly that the winner or winners

shall lose all his or their winnings and both winners and losers shall forfeit ten shillings a man, one ten shillings whereof to go to the discoverer and the rest to charitable and pious uses in the Incorporation where the fault is committed.

6. Against drunkenness be it also decreed that if any private person be found culpable thereof, for the first time he is to be reproved privately, by the Minister, the second time publicly, the third time to lie in bolts twelve hours in the house of the Provost Marshal and to pay his fee, and if he still continue in that vice, to undergo such severe punishment as the Governor and Council of Estate shall think fit to be inflicted on him. But if any officer offend in this crime, the first time he shall receive a reproof from the Governor, the second time he shall be openly reproved in the church by the Minister, and the third time he shall first be committed and then degraded. Provided it be understood that the Governor hath always power to restore him when he shall in his discretion think fit.

7. Against excess in apparel that every man be assessed in the church for all public contributions, if he be unmarried according to his own apparel, if he be married according to his own and his wife's, or either of their apparel.—*Twine, "Official Report, Virginia General Assembly" (1619).*

8. The first written constitution framed by a people for the government of themselves in the history of the world was adopted at Hartford, Conn., January 14, 1639. This first formal republic was made up of the people of the three earliest towns in the Connecticut Valley, Hartford, Windsor, and Weathersfield.

9. The preamble to the Constitution reads: "Well knowing where a people are gathered together the word of God requires that to maintain the peace and union of such a people there should be an orderly and decent government established according to God, to order and dispose of the affairs of the people at all seasons as occasion shall require; we do therefore associate and conjoin ourselves to be one public State or Commonwealth; and do, for ourselves and our successors and such as shall be adjoined to us at any time hereafter, enter into combination and confederation together * * * *; as also in our civil affairs to be guided and governed according to such laws, rules, orders and decrees as shall be made, ordered and decreed."

10. The Puritan principle in its essence is simply individual freedom. From that spring religious liberty and political equality. The free State, the free Church, the free School—these are the triple armor of American nationality, of American security.—*George William Curtis*.

11. The free church was first completely established in Rhode Island by the original charter of 1663, and guaranteed by the present constitution.

12. Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free; and all attempts to influence by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness; and whereas a principal object of our venerable ancestors, in their migration to this country and their settlement of this state was, as they expressed it, to hold forth a lively experiment, that a flourishing civil state may stand and be best maintained with full liberty in religious con-

cernments: We, therefore, declare that no man shall be compelled to frequent or to support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever, except in fulfillment of his own voluntary contract; nor enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods; nor disqualified from holding office; nor otherwise suffer on account of his religious belief; and that every man shall be free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to profess and by argument to maintain his opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect his civil capacity.—*Constitution of Rhode Island.*

13. Ay, call it holy ground,

The soil where first they trod;

They have left unstained what there they found,

Freedom to worship God.

Hemans—"Landing of the Pilgrims."

“TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE”—REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Representative Democracy Wins Against Autocracy— 1776-1781

1. For one hundred fifty years the colonies grew in freedom and prosperity until the tyranny of George III brought on the Revolution.

2. The Revolutionary War was not fought to avoid taxes but to preserve the rights of free-born Englishmen. It was in a real sense fought to establish justice.

3. Bitterness could never have arisen had the will of the British people ruled in 1775 as it rules to-day. For the severance came because we had then a perverse Court and a non-representative Parliament. Common to both people is the love of freedom and the faith in freedom which, sown long ago in English hearts, came to full flower in the days of Milton and Hampden and established civil and religious liberty, both in England and America, on foundations never thereafter to be shaken.—*James Bryce, “American Commonwealth.”*

A DECLARATION BY THE COLONIES

4. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. Honor, justice, and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that Freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We can not endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations

to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

5. Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance undoubtedly attainable.

6. We most solemnly before God and the World declare that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than live slaves.

7. In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.—*Journal of the Second Continental Congress (1775)*.

8. Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
'Round the quick alarming drum,—
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!

Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick
alarming drum.

—*Bret Harte, "The Reveille."*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

9. On July 4, 1776, the immortal Declaration of Independence was adopted. Its principles have since animated every movement for the extension of free government anywhere in the world.

10. The Declaration of Independence is founded upon two great fundamental principles:

1. "That all men are created equal."

2. "That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

11. The people, said Samuel Adams, recognize the resolution of Congress as if it were a decree promulgated from heaven. The declaration went straight to their hearts, because they found in it their own conceptions put into words which few or none of them were capable of writing. Jefferson had poured the soul of the continent into his manifesto and therefore produced a glorious effect and made the colonies all alive.—*George Otto Trevelyan, "The American Revolution."*

12. The Declaration of Independence is not only an American document, it follows on Magna Charta and the Petition of Right as the third of the great title deeds on which the liberties of the English-speaking race are founded.—*Bryce, "American Commonwealth."*

Independence Bell

There was tumult in the city,
In the quaint old Quaker town,
And the streets were rife with people
Pacing restless up and down,—
People gathering at corners,
Where they whispered each to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples
With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents
Lash the wild Newfoundland shore,
So they beat against the State-House,
So they surged against the door;
And the mingling of their voices
Made a harmony profound,
Till the quiet street of Chestnut
Was all turbulent with sound.

“Will they do it?” “Dare they do it?”
“Who is speaking?” “What’s the news?”
“What of Adams?” “What of Sherman?”
“Oh, God grant they won’t refuse!”
“Make some way there!” “Let me nearer!”
“I am stifling!” “Stifle then!”
When a nation’s life’s at hazard,
We’ve no time to think of men!”

So they beat against the portal,
Man and woman, maid and child;
And the July sun in heaven
On the scene looked down and smiled:

The same sun that saw the Spartan
Shed his patriot blood in vain,
Now beheld the soul of freedom,
All unconquered, rise again.

See! see! The dense crowd quivers
Through all its lengthy line,
As the boy beside the portal
Looks forth to give the sign!
With his little hands uplifted,
Breezes dallying with his hair,
Hark! with deep, clear intonation,
Breaks his young voice on the air.

Hushed the people's swelling murmur,
List the boy's exultant cry!
"Ring!" he shouts, "Ring! grandpa,
Ring! oh, ring for Liberty!"
Quickly at the given signal
The old bell-man lifts his hand,
Forth he sends the good news, making
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing!
How the old bell shook the air,
Till the clang of freedom ruffled
The calmly gliding Delaware!
How the bonfires and the torches
Lighted up the night's repose,
And from the flames, like fabled Phoenix,
Our glorious Liberty arose!

That old State-House bell is silent,
Hushed is now its clamorous tongue;

But the spirit it awakened

Still is living—ever young;

And when we greet the smiling sunlight

On the Fourth of each **July**,

We will ne'er forget the bell-man

Who, betwixt the earth and sky,

Rung out, loudly, "Independence";

Which, please God, shall never die!

—*Author Unknown.*

13. In his attempt to turn the overwhelming power of the British Empire against America, King George failed miserably and utterly. All attempts to raise volunteers to fight us raised nothing but jeers. In the face of great popular support for the Colonies throughout the British Isles, voiced openly and violently, not only in tavern and highway, but unanimously by the strongest minds in the kingdom, and finding utterance in Parliament and even in his own household, he was powerless to conscript armies. He was confined in his military operations to such mercenaries as he could hire in Germany and the professional army under his orders at the beginning of the trouble. Nor was he able to count fully on the professional army. A great many of the best officers, some of them sons of the greatest families in the Empire, refused to serve.

14. It was thoroughly understood by many in England that George Washington was fighting one of the great chain of battles that have marked the progress of civil liberty in the Anglo-Saxon world. The fall of events passed from his hands into the hands of British ministers whose convictions were one with those of Hamilton, Adams, and Benjamin Franklin. And this explains the unique circumstances under which the

peace was concluded. An understanding was reached upon a basis of mutual confidence and fair dealing that has had no parallel in the history of the world. The astounding spectacle was presented to the amazed courts of Europe of the great Empire of Great Britain sending as peace commissioner to Paris a private gentleman, Richard Oswald, who had placed his fortune at Yorktown marked the fall of George III. Control of qualification, as stated by Lord Shelburne, was that he was an intimate and trusted friend of Benjamin Franklin.—*Ralph W. Page.*

15. On April 19, 1783, exactly eight years after Lexington, Washington proclaimed the war at an end and discharged the army.

THE CONSTITUTION

1. We have five absolute rights. Three were brought from England by the founders of our nation, namely:

1—The Right of Personal Security.

2—The Right of Personal Liberty.

3—The Right of Personal Property.

the disposal of the rebellious Colonies, and whose only Americans added:

4—The Right of Freedom in Religious Belief and Practice.

5—The Right of Freedom of Speech and of the Press.

2. It is these principles, which the Constitution of the United States was formed to protect and preserve as the jewels of our nation.—*W. M. Wiley.*

3. The Federal Constitution—the whole of it is nothing but a code of the people's liberties, political and civil. The Constitution is not a mass of rules, but the very substance of our freedom, not obsolete, but in every part alive; more needful now than ever, and as fitted to our needs.—*Frederic J. Stimson, "The American Constitution."*

4. The Constitution is itself in every rational sense and to every useful purpose a bill of rights.—*Alexander Hamilton.*

5. The Constitution of the United States, with its fine equilibrium between efficient power and individual liberty, still remains the best hope of the world. If it should perish, the cause of true democracy would receive a fatal wound, and the best hopes of mankind would be irreparably disappointed.—*James M. Beck.*

6. The Constitution was the first attempt in history to lay the foundations of government in the deep setting of human rights. This the great empires and even the republics of the past had not even attempted to do. The one really original idea in the American Constitution was the conception of liberty as a strictly personal prerogative to be secured by a fundamental public law. I say as a prerogative because liberty had previously been regarded as a trophy extorted from royalty, but the American conception was that liberty is something inherent in each individual as a moral personality, and not a concession made to the people by a government.

This liberty of the individual, this inherent right of the person to exercise his faculties and obtain and enjoy the rewards of such exercise—this prerogative to be and become all that nature had provided that the individual is capable of becoming—was to be protected by public law, which should therefore accord to every man the security and enjoyment of his powers and actions.—*David Jayne Hill.*

7. "The framers of the Constitution had two things in mind: they were trying to make a national government which should be purely political, that is to say, have to do with the nation as a whole in its relation to other nations, should look out therefore for their peace and protect them in time of war; and also to create and maintain State governments at home, to regulate the social affairs of the people. To the States, therefore, was intrusted a man's liberty in relation to other individuals, a man's private property, all the regulation of his domestic concerns."

8. The Supreme Court has been called a wonderful

invention—the high guardian of the Constitution itself, so that no law can be enacted or any act done in possible violation of any man's constitutional rights that the man himself, be he the humblest citizen, could not go into court and have the law annulled.—*Stimson, "The American Constitution."*

9. The Constitution is the tablet where the people have written their will, and they have written their will that it shall never be changed, save in the manner they have appointed; that is by an amendment ratified by the people's representatives in three-quarters of the states.—*Stimson, "The American Constitution."*

10. The Constitution is not an arbitrary, unchangeable document, but can be adapted to meet new conditions whenever the people so decide. It should be upheld because under its wise provisions the United States has developed into a great nation of happy and prosperous people; because it contains sacred guarantees of protection for the individual; and because it affords freedom and opportunity for every citizen, whether native-born or naturalized. American citizenship securely rests upon its firm foundation.—*Henry Litchfield West.*

11. While the new Constitution was under discussion, pending adoption by Massachusetts, a farmer named Jonathan Smith rose in his place in the audience and declared:

"I am a plain man and am not used to speaking in public, but I am going to show the effect of anarchy, that you may see why I wish for good government. Last winter people took up arms, and then, if you went to speak to them, you had the musket of death presented to your breast. They would rob you of your property,

threaten to burn your houses, oblige you to be on your guard night and day. Alarms spread from town to town; families were broken up; the tender mother would cry, 'O, my son is among them! What shall I do for my child?' Some were taken captive; children taken out of their schools and carried away. . . . How dreadful this was! Our distress was so great that we should have been glad to snatch at anything that looked like a government. . . . Now, Mr. President, when I saw this Constitution, I found that it was a cure for these disorders."

12. The Constitution remains the surest and safest foundation for a free government that the wit of man has yet devised.—*Nicholas Murray Butler*.

13. OFFICIAL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TAKEN BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.—"*Revised Statutes of the United States*," Section 1757.

How the Constitution Saved the Nation

NOTE—This little play will make the children understand the dangers which faced us when the Constitution was adopted, and which would face us again if the Constitution were overthrown. It would make an interesting number for a parents' program or for any patriotic occasion.

CHARACTERS

Thirteen Original States

Columbia	Madison
Freedom	Hamilton
Washington	Law
Franklin	Justice

SCENE—The Thirteen Original States, each bearing a name on a placard, should stand scattered on the stage, or in various parts of the room. They scowl at and turn away from each other, indicating disagreement.

Columbia sits depressed and disconsolate in the corner. Freedom tries vainly to comfort her.

Columbia—No one, not even you, Freedom, is able to comfort me. Once I thought that when Freedom came, all troubles would vanish. For you my sons have fought and died, yet my troubles increase daily. What can I do?

Freedom—These States of yours do not understand me. They do not value Freedom, or they confuse me with my enemy License. See, they all disagree and dispute.

Massachusetts—My people riot. They refuse to pay our war debt, the price of Freedom. They revolt

against more taxes, and see an enemy in any honest man who refuses to listen to their unreason.

(New Jersey and New York appear to quarrel.)

New Jersey (to New York)—What is Freedom for if I cannot do as I please? You shall not force me to pay taxes on food I sell your people. You wish to ruin me.

New York (to New Jersey)—You shall not sell produce to my people without paying me for the privilege. It is plain that you would ruin me.

Rhode Island—I will have nothing to do with any of you. I was independent before any of you were, and independent I'll stay.

(Others make menacing gestures at Rhode Island.)

Columbia—I must call again on those who saved me through seven long years. Washington! Franklin! Madison! Hamilton! Come to my rescue!

(They appear.)

Washington—Madam, you called?

Columbia—Sir, I am distracted. Nothing but ruin can follow these quarrels between the States; their bitterness grows daily. Neither Freedom nor myself can see a remedy.

Washington—Madam, we will confer on this grievous situation.

(The Statesmen confer; they seem to come to an agreement. Madison and Hamilton go out. They return with "Law" and "Justice." A second conference is held.)

Washington—Madam, we have brought to your aid the two sisters of Freedom, Law and Justice. Through them and this Constitution, which we have written to guard Freedom, Law and Justice, and guarantee the rights of every individual, all your unruly States will be

brought together in bonds of union and good friendship.

Law and Justice unroll a long white band, bearing on it in widely spaced letters:

A C O N S T I T U T I O N

Escorted by Madison and Hamilton — because through the writings of Madison and Hamilton in “The Federalist” the States were induced to accept the Constitution—they approach the States.

The States, taking hold in the following order, are soon ranged in line across the stage, each holding to the band displayed in front, so that spectators can read the legend:

Delaware	.....on December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	.....on December 12, 1787
New Jersey	.....on December 18, 1787
Georgia	.....on January 2, 1788
Connecticut	.....on January 9, 1788
Massachusetts	.....on February 6, 1788
Maryland	.....on April 18, 1788
South Carolina	.....on May 23, 1788
New Hampshire	.....on June 21, 1788
Virginia	.....on June 26, 1788
New York	.....on July 26, 1788
North Carolina	.....on November 21, 1789
Rhode Island	.....on May 29, 1790

In unison they all recite the preamble to the Constitution, “We the people of the United States,” etc.

The entire assemblage should also recite in unison the pledge to support the Constitution of the United States:

“We do solemnly promise to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies,

foreign and domestic, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution and the United States of America.”

Our New Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell is calling,
From the schoolhouse on the hill.
Its mellow notes re-echo
From the mountains, cold and still.
Through the village streets they travel,
As a summons to the free:
For the schoolhouse is the cradle
Of our country's Liberty.

Not on battle field where cannon
Pour their shells upon the foe,
Can you train the soul of Freedom
In the things it ought to know.
That old Bell in Philadelphia,
Rang its notes, and then was still!
But its voice to-day is speaking
From the schoolhouse on the hill.

—*R. M. McElroy.*

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

1. The Monroe Doctrine made the American Continents safe for Democracy.

2. The roots of the Monroe Doctrine may be found in the neutrality proclamation of Washington, and in Jefferson's warning against entangling alliances.

3. The English government had suggested that the two nations should guard against encroachment of European powers on the freedom of colonies in America. Great Britain's offer was declined, but Monroe, on the advice of Jefferson, issued in a message to Congress a statement since known as the Monroe Doctrine.

4. In 1865 the Monroe Doctrine kept France out of Mexico. In 1895 it was invoked against England in the Venezuela boundary dispute.

EXTRACTS FROM MONROE'S MESSAGE.

5. "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

6. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

7. *With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose inde-*

pendence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

8. It is a mistake to believe that the Monroe Doctrine is becoming obsolete. It is more firmly embedded in the American heart than ever before.—*H. W. Elson, "History of United States."*

**“TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION”—THE
CIVIL WAR**

1. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States.
—*Salmon P. Chase.*

2. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided.—*Lincoln (1858).*

3. It is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children that great and free government which we have enjoyed all our lives. . . . I happen, temporarily, to occupy this White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each one of you may have through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence, that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life. . . . It is for this the struggle should be maintained.—*Lincoln (1864).*

4. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be “the Union as it was.” . . . If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do . . . I do because I believe it helps to save the Union.—*Lincoln (Letter to Horace Greeley, 1862).*

Lincoln's Dedicatory Address at Gettysburg

*(Delivered at the National Cemetery November 19,
1863)*

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as the final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

5. Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech was not only printed at once in all the newspapers of the North, but it was immediately cabled to Europe by the foreign correspondents. It made a profound impression in England, and in translations it appeared in all the Continental countries. Almost extemporaneous as it was, it has gained recognition as one of the classics of world literature. Wherever men and women teach children the duties of citizenship, the Gettysburg Speech is heard.

6. The children of the republic must never forget the men who served the republic in the four years of Civil War from 1861 to 1865. We must never forget that the stories which are very easy to read in our books were very hard to write when the men wrote them with their labor and with blood on fields of battle. The men whom we see now as veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic are white haired and old. When they enlisted they were boys and young men, and they went out to face difficulties and dangers because they loved our country and were willing to die in order that she might be free. They did America a service whose memories are deathless. They learned in time of war what we must never forget in times of peace; how beautiful and how precious our country is and that her supreme beauty is the beauty of goodness, of liberty, and of brotherhood.—*Gaius Glenn Atkins*.

7. We should honor the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, not only for their achievements in arms, but also for their physical and moral courage during the war. The story of their deeds tells of valor, endurance, personal sacrifice, discipline, and love of flag and country. No school-boy to-day, however, need wait for another war, in order to emulate their example

or their virtues. The very qualities that distinguish the veterans of the war are among the beginnings of manhood and citizenship. The boy who can exercise self-control and deny himself a pleasure or comfort, if need be, who obeys his superiors and respects his elders, who is brave in meeting the tasks of home and school, and who is true and loyal to parents, friends and country, has in him the making of a man, a citizen, and if his country ever needs him, a worthy soldier and warrior.—*Frederick Rueckert.*

8. Remember that we are one country now. Do not bring up your children in hostility to the government of the United States. Bring them up to be Americans.—*Robert E. Lee.*

**“TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY”—THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**

1. To save the remnants of the Cuban people from destruction and to put an end to the intolerable disturbances at our very border, the United States finally declared war against Spain in 1898.

2. Whenever the weak and weary are ridden down by
the strong,

Whenever the voice of honor is drowned by the
howling throng,

Whenever the right pleads clearly while the lords
of life are dumb,

The times of forbearance are over and the time to
strike is come.

—*William Herbert Carruth.*

3. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop.—*William McKinley.*

4. More than once before has there been danger of international conflict, as, for instance, when American sailors on the *Virginia* were executed in Cuba in 1873. Propositions have been made to buy the island and plans have been made to annex it, all the while there have been American interests in Cuba. Our citizens have owned property and made investments there and done much to develop fertility. They have paid tribute, unlawful as well as lawful, both to insurgents and to Spanish officials. They have lost property for which no indemnity has been paid.

5. The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining

country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and people of the United States in any circumstance. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest is second only to that of the people and government of Spain.

6. When a hopeless struggle has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.—*Grover Cleveland (1896).*

7. In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

8. In the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of

the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

9. The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.—*McKinley*.

10. On April 19, 1898, Congress adopted resolutions declaring that the people of Cuba were free and independent; demanding that Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in Cuba; and stating that the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island, except for its pacification, and that when pacification was accomplished the United States would leave the government and control of the island to its people. On April 25, Congress passed an act declaring that war with Spain had existed since April 21.

11. The Spanish War found North and South united. Descendants of the Blue and the Gray fought side by side with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, recruited from the plains of the West and the cities of the East. Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898, the destruction of Cervera's fleet July 3, and the surrender of Santiago, July 17, brought the short war, fought for humanity, to a successful and honorable close.

12. What defenders, my countrymen, have we now? The army of Grant and the army of Lee are together. They are one now in faith, in hope, in fraternity, in purpose, and in invincible patriotism, in justice strong, and in devotion to the flag all one.—*McKinley*.

13. When, upon various occasions, the conquest of Cuba was suggested to America, upon grounds of self-interest, our people remained cold and unresponsive. But when the voice of justice demanded our intervention, we struck, and won a victory designed to give and not to get. To-day, a free Cuba bears witness to a new force in the history of colonial empire; a new theory which says that colonies exist for the benefit of the colonists, and not for the purpose of adding wealth to the mother-country.—*R. M. McElroy.*

14. Remember, my friends, that one of the most glorious pages in the history of your country concerns her efforts to bring independence to the Republic of Cuba.—*C. de Quesada, Vice-Consul of the Republic of Cuba.*

15. In Cuba we kept our promise absolutely. Having delivered the island from its oppressors, we refused to turn it loose offhand, with the certainty that it would sink back into chaos and savagery. For over three years we administered it on a plane higher than it had ever reached before during the 400 years that had elapsed since the Spaniards first landed upon its shores. We brought moral and physical cleanliness into the government. We cleaned the cities for the first time in their existence. We stamped out yellow fever—an inestimable boon not merely to Cuba but to the people of the Southern states as well. We established a school system. We made life and property secure, so that industry could again begin to thrive. Then, when we had laid deep and broad the foundations upon which civil liberty and national independence must rest, we turned the island over to the hands of those whom its people had chosen as the founders of the new republic.—*Roosevelt.*

**“TO SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY.”—
THE WORLD WAR**

**Representative Democracy Wins Against Autocracy—
1914-1918**

1. If there is to be in the coming century a great battle of Armageddon—once more Europe against the Huns—we can no more help taking our part with the hosts of freedom than we can help educating our children, building our churches, or maintaining the rights of the individual.—*Albert Bushnell Hart (1901).*

2. As one hundred and forty years ago our ancestors won the independence we now enjoy; as our fathers fought to preserve the Union in which we live; so now men die in France to preserve for them, for us, for coming generations, a heritage of liberty, justice, humanity, democracy.—*Howard C. Hill.*

3. Let this nation fear God and take its own part. Let it scorn to do wrong to great or small. Let it exercise patience and charity toward all other peoples and yet at whatever cost stand for the right. The only kind of peace worth having is the peace of righteousness and justice.—*Roosevelt.*

4. It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own

behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance,—and some of those agents were men connected with the official Embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her,—and that, not by direction, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.—*Wilson, "Flag-Day Address" (Washington, June 14, 1917).*

5. On the second of April, 1917, the President read to the new Congress his message, in which he asked the Representatives of the Nation to declare the existence of a state of war, and in the early hours of the sixth of April the House by an overwhelming vote accepted the joint resolution which had already passed the Senate:

"Whereas the Imperial German Government has

committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.”

6. The right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal domination of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.—*Wilson, “War Message” (Delivered before Congress, April 2, 1917).*

7. Better be dead than dishonored, is the rule for a

man. Better be annihilated than dishonored, is the rule for a country. No man lives for himself; no country exists just for itself.—*Cardinal Mercier.*

8. It was only a little river, almost a brook; it was called the Yser. One could talk from one side to the other without raising one's voice, and the birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on the two banks there were millions of men, the one turned toward the other, eye to eye. But the distance which separated them was greater than the stars in the sky; it was the distance which separates right from injustice.

The ocean is so vast that the seagulls do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, drive through the deep waters before the lighthouses of France come into view; but from one side to the other hearts are touching.—*Letter of a French school-girl, quoted by Dr. John Finley.*

Two Friends in Need

LAFAYETTE, 1777—PERSHING, 1917.

9. What was the strange tale that came to Lafayette from the New World? Was it a tale of liberty triumphant and conquering, a tale to touch the imagination of a soldier through the glory of a winning cause? Far from it! The American army was becoming demoralized. The militia were impatient to return home, were disobedient to orders, and were deserting in large numbers—"by half and even whole regiments."

10. There was no winning cause to lure him, merely thirteen little newly-born republics struggling for a principle, fighting for democracy—a weak, bedraggled,

and dispirited democracy, a democracy half clad and poverty-stricken, a barefooted, half-naked democracy that was very nearly down and out.

11. Franklin and Deane, our representatives in Paris, almost despairing of the success of our cause, honorably endeavored to dissuade Lafayette from his intention of joining the Americans. France was then at peace and the king forbade his departure. Under the laws of France he risked the confiscation of all his property, as well as capture on the high seas.

12. "Now," he replied to Franklin and Deane, "is precisely the moment to serve your cause; the more people are discouraged, the greater utility will result from my departure; and if you cannot furnish me with a vessel I shall charter one at my own expense to convey your despatches and my person to the shores of America."

13. Lafayette arrived in America in June, 1777, and at once plunged into the struggle. For four years he was in active service under General Washington. He was with Washington at Yorktown, and when we had finally won our freedom he returned to France.—*Adapted from "The Spirit of Lafayette," by J. M. Hallowell.*

14. Lafayette visited America again in 1824. "You are ours, Sir," said President Adams to him, "by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance; ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name for the endless ages of time with the name of Washington."

15. One hundred and forty years later France

needed a friend. In the Great War the hopes of the Allies ran high at the beginning of 1917. The Russian army was equipped as never before—a double offensive was planned by the English and French Armies in France and by the Russians against Germany and Austria.

Suddenly, on March 15, the Czar was overthrown. The whole Russian army became demoralized. The Russian troops refused to fight Germans, shot their own officers and turned their regiments into debating societies. Russia was out of the war—all chance for the Allies to win in 1917 was lost.

16. France and England had their backs to the wall. France, bled white, entering the fourth year of the war, needed a friend.

17. Then Uncle Sam stepped in. Our debt to Lafayette could now be paid. The first units of the American Expeditionary Force reached France in June, 1917. They kept coming until 2,000,000 men were on the soil of France. Consequently, when in 1918, Marshal Foch was made commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, General Pershing could place at his disposal a great American army—an army which in the last two months of the war recovered great areas of territory for the French and freed thousands of the people from the Prussian yoke.

18. So were the two great republics united again in time of need, and so was expressed the gratitude of a great nation,—implied by General Pershing when, standing at the tomb of Lafayette, he said with soldierly directness, "Lafayette, we are here."—*Adapted from the "Handbook of War Facts" by Frothingham.*

19. A letter from the German Emperor, written to a

German woman who had lost nine sons in the war, and published in the European press, is sharply in contrast with the famous letter of President Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby, a Massachusetts widow, written during the Civil War.

20. (THE KAISER'S LETTER)

His Majesty the Kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature.

21. (LINCOLN'S LETTER)

Dear Madam—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic ^{they} I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

22. The earnest belief of every member of the Expeditionary Forces in the justice of our cause was productive of a form of self-imposed discipline among our soldiers which must be regarded as an unusual development of this war, a fact which materially aided us to organize and employ in an incredibly short space of

time the extraordinary fighting machine developed in France.—*Pershing*.

23. Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall
wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave. —*Francis Scott Key*.

24. After two and half years of doubt and hesitation we entered the world war. By Thanksgiving, 1917, we had begun to see what our part must be and were determined to do our utmost to save the blessings of liberty for ourselves and the world. The nation thanked God that it was fit to fight for freedom.

Thanksgiving Day—1917

Let us give thanks, and lift our ringing voices,
Though not for plenty, nor for paths of peace;
Let us rejoice, as a strong man rejoices
To run his race;—nor pray for swift release;
We who have doubted, dumb with indecision,
Nor turned our faltering footstep toward the Right,
We who have heeded not the surer vision,
Let us give thanks—for we have seen the light.

Let us give thanks that once again, compelling,
Our flag shall float for freedom to the skies,
Ten thousand times ten thousand voices swelling
Proclaim our service and our sacrifice.
Let us give thanks—an undivided nation,
One-purposed now, we press toward the goal,
To thee, our Father's God and our Salvation,
Let us give thanks—for we have found our soul!
—*Corinne Roosevelt Robinson*.

25. By Thanksgiving, 1918 we had carried out our promise. The armistice had been signed. We could thank God that we had "borne our part."

Thanksgiving Day—1918

Let us give thanks and meet with head uplifted
The pealing bells that ring for righteous peace;
Now that the coward souls like sand are sifted,
We, who are purged, can welcome our release.
Had we not seen the light, our honor lying
Like unsheathed sword, had lost its dauntless edge—
Had we not conquered death by our own dying
We had been false to Freedom's fairest pledge.

But now we kneel, eyes lifted in Thanksgiving,
With peace triumphant deep within our heart,
We, who have failed nor fallen dead, nor living,
Let us give thanks, for we have borne our part!
—Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

(These two poems reprinted through permission of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, by courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Victory!

"Then came a runner to Athens from Marathon and he cried out: 'Rejoice! We conquer!'"

"Armageddon is fought and won—

Fought and won for the Lord to-day!"

Jubilant bell and roaring gun

Follow the Word on its wondrous way!

See them thronging the flag-decked space—

Father and Mother, child and wife—

Tear-wet eye and transfigured face,

Greeting the Crowning Day of Life!

"What do they say?" It is not clear.

"What is the music?" I do not hear!

Still you deem me and cold perchance—

Ah! but my soul is far away!

How, having bled four years in France

Could it be absent on this Day?

Turn your face to the East with me,
See the Vision my eyes can see!

Here is Victory Celebrate,

But I gaze on Victory Incarnate:—

Swirling up from a war-scarred plain—

O Flanders Fields! We have kept the Faith!—

Souls exultant the news proclaim!

Gone the bound'ries 'twixt Life and Death—

Mud-caked men by the cooling guns

Swing their steel hats up in the air—

Up, where the New-Dead pause to greet

The End they died for!—ere on they fare:

Up! through a smother of rushing wings,

High and higher the whirlwind goes

Through Blinding Glories, till prone we fall
And hide our eyes at the Journey's Close!—
Hide our eyes, but we yet can hear
The mingled Chorus of Earth and Sky
The stern "Hurrah!" of the fighting men,
The crash of Heavenly melody:—
"Alleluia!"

*Silver trumpet and angel voice—
"The earth is the Lord's! Rejoice! Rejoice!
Alleluia! Alleluia!
For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"*
—Laura Armistead Carter.

(From "Wind and Blue Water," by permission Cornhill Co., Boston).

PART II

The Meaning of America

1. Americanism is a question of spirit, conviction, and purpose, not of creed or birthplace.—*Roosevelt*.

2. The term "American" came into use in the Revolutionary War.

The distinctions between Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American.—*Patrick Henry*.

3. There ought to be no New England man, no New Yorker, known on the Continent, but all of us Americans.—*Christopher Gadsden* (*At Convention to protest against the Stamp Act*).

4. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. —The name of *American*, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes. —*Washington*, "*Farewell Address*."

5. When you say "an American," what do you mean? Do you mean a person of English blood? The Americans without English blood are vastly more numerous than those whose ancestors were English. "American" is a term which has no relation to blood. You may be of pure German blood and yet be a real American. You may be of pure Irish blood and yet be a real American. You may be of Russian, Hebrew, Italian, Polish, French, Belgian or Austrian blood and yet as real an American as if your ancestors had come to this country on board the Mayflower, or had fought with Washington to create the Republic, or later, with Lincoln, to save it. Each may easily become a real American, if he has but the spirit of loyalty to the ideals which have made this nation out of many races.—*R. M. McElroy*.

6. Our principle in this matter should be absolutely simple. In the first place we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here does in good faith become an American and assimilates himself to us he shall be treated on an exact equality with everyone else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed or birthplace or origin.

7. But this is predicated upon the man's becoming in very fact an American and nothing but an American. If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn't doing his part as an American.

8. There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civiliza-

tion, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile.

9. We have room for one soul loyalty and that is loyalty to the American people.—*Roosevelt*.

10. Unless democracy is based on the principle of service by everybody who claims the enjoyment of any right, it is not true democracy at all. The man who refuses to render, or is ashamed to render, the necessary service is not fit to live in a democracy. And the man who demands from another a service which he himself would esteem it dishonorable or unbecoming to render, is to that extent not a true democrat. No man has a right to demand a service which he does not regard it honorable to render; nor has he a right to demand it unless he pays for it in some way, the payment to include respect for the man who renders it. Democracy must mean mutuality of service rendered and of respect for service rendered.—*Roosevelt*.

11. And remember also that this freedom depends upon you. America's power for good must come as a free-will offering from her people; but her strength may become a power for evil, merely by their neglect. The plant of liberty must be tended: but license grows like the tares among the wheat, as the fruit of carelessness. Liberty is the glory of a republic; but license—contempt for law and order and discipline—is its deadly foe. "America means freedom for the world," but she can hope to see her desire realized only by proving that a republic can be honest and efficient, as well as free.—*R. M. McElroy*.

12. Who are the foreign born? Not those
Whose pulses to Old Glory thrill,

Who would protect it with their blows
 From insult of a tyrant's will.
 What though their bodies sprang from earth
 Upon a strange and distant strand,
 'Tis here their spirits found their birth,
 And they are natives in the land.

—*McLandburgh Wilson.*

13. A refuge for the wronged and poor,
 Thy generous heart has borne the blame,
 That, with them, through thy open door,
 The old world's evil outcasts came.

But, with thy just and equal rule,
 And labor's need and breadth of lands,
 Free press and rostrum, church and school,
 Thy sure, if slow, transforming hands

Shall mould even them to thy design,
 Making a blessing of the ban;
 And Freedom's chemistry combine
 The alien elements of man.

—*Whittier, "Our Country" (1883).*

14. Our flag means all that our fathers meant in the
 Revolutionary War.

It means all that the Declaration of Independence
 meant.

It means justice.

It means liberty.

It means happiness.

Our flag carries American ideas, American history,
 and American feelings.

Every color means liberty.

Every thread means liberty.

Every star means liberty.

The flag does not mean lawlessness, but liberty through law, and laws for liberty.

Forget not what it means. For the sake of its ideas, be true to your country's flag.—*Adapted from an Address by Henry Ward Beecher.*

15. No nation can achieve real greatness if its people are not essentially moral and essentially manly. Both sets of qualities are necessary.—*Roosevelt.*

16. America has always favored education for righteousness and service.

17. There should be a public school provided with good teachers, so that first of all in so wild a country the youth be well taught and brought up not only in reading and writing but also in the knowledge and fear of God.—*Junker Adrien Van der Donck (Suggestion to the government of New Netherland.)*

18. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.—*Art. 3, Ordinance of 1787 for Organization of Northwest Territory.*

19. 'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

20. Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public

opinion should be enlightened.—*Washington, "Farewell Address" (1796).*

21. These extra verses of "America" show "equality of opportunity":

Our glorious land today,
'Neath education's sway
Soars upward still.
Its halls of learning fair,
Whose bounties all may share,
Behold them everywhere,
In vale, on hill!

Thy safeguard, liberty,
The school shall ever be,
Our nation's pride!
No tyrant hand shall smite,
While with encircling might
All here are taught the right
With truth allied.

—*S. F. Smith.*

DEMOCRACY

1. The world must be made safe for democracy.—*Wilson*.

2. This world will not be a safe place for any of us to live in, until it is a safe place for all of us to live in.—*Roosevelt*.

3. Emerson said: "America is God's last chance to save the world." But we know that a Democracy of ignorance is the vainest of delusions. If America is to fulfill her destiny, she must be a Democracy based upon real, effective universal education.—*R. M. McElroy*.

4. Democracy comes from two Greek words: "demos," meaning *people*, and "kratein," meaning *to be strong*.

5. Democracy is a political principle, the aim of which is that government shall not be controlled by one class or group—but rather by the whole populace.—*A. S. Sachs*.

6. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. America does not consist of groups.—*Wilson (Address at Philadelphia, May 10, 1915)*

7. Our country is the greatest democracy in the world.—*Samuel Gompers*.

8. Democracy means a clear pathway for merit of whatever kind.—*Lowell*.

9. Democracy is that form of society in which every man has a chance and knows that he has one.—*Lowell*.

10. America means equality of opportunity for each individual, by his own effort, to work out his own happiness.—*W. S. Myers.*

11. This government is expressly charged with the duty of providing for the general welfare.—*Lincoln.*

12. I say the mission of government in civilized lands is not authority alone (not even of law), nor the rule of the best man—but to train communities through all their grades, beginning with individuals and ending there again, to rule themselves.—*Walt Whitman.*

13. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—*Declaration of Independence.*

14. The State, as Aristotle says, having begun as a means of making life possible, continues as a means of making life prosperous. When once the necessary basis of authority is established, that authority becomes with each generation more impartial and more absolute, protecting the laborer as well as the soldier and politician.—*Arthur T. Hadley.*

15. Our government was made by patriotic, unselfish, sober-minded men for the control and protection of a patriotic, unselfish, and sober-minded people. It is suited to such a people; but for those who are selfish, corrupt and unpatriotic it is the worst government on earth. It is so constructed that it needs for its successful operation the constant care and guiding hand of

the people's abiding faith and love, and not only is this unremitting guidance necessary to keep our national mechanism true to its work, but the faith and love that prompt it are the best safeguards against selfish citizenship.—*Grover Cleveland.*

16. The whole nation must be a team, in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted.—*Wilson.*

17. The flag of a free country does not take care of itself. Whether it shall command respect or not is to be determined by the quality of the Nation's life. It rests with all the people,—it is for us and for those who shall come after us, to say whether its ancient glory shall play about it still. If we respect the majesty of the flag, we must keep it the badge of worth as well as the badge of power, that all men, unchallenged, shall make haste to pay obeisance to it.—*Robert S. Rantoul.*

18. I believe that our people will make democracy successful.—*Roosevelt.*

19. . . . that government of the people, for the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth.—*Lincoln.*

PATRIOTISM

1. The human race pays homage to patriotism because of its supreme value. The value of patriotism to a people is above gold and precious stones, above commerce and industry, above citadels and warships. It is the vital spark of the nation's honor, the living fount of the nation's prosperity, the strong shield of the nation's safety. Next to God is country and next to religion is patriotism.—*Archbishop Ireland*.

2. Noah Webster defines patriotism as the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity; it is characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates man in the character of a citizen.—*Dr. Peter Roberts*.

3. Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
 This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
 From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down

To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

—*Sir Walter Scott*,
“*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*.”

4. Dear country! O! how dearly dear
Ought thy remembrance and perpetual band
Be to thy foster Child, that from thy hand
Did common breath and nurture receive.
How brutish is it not to understand
How much to her we owe, that all us gave;
That gave unto us all whatever good we have.

—*Edmund Spenser*, “*The Faerie Queen*.”

5. There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o’er all the world beside;

* * * * *

“Where shall that land, that spot of earth be
found?”

Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
Oh, thou shalt find, howe’er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home!

—*James Montgomery*, “*My Country*.”

6. Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy country’s,
Thy God’s, and Truth’s.—*Shakespeare*, “*Henry VIII*.”

7. Their country first, their glory and their pride;
Land of their hopes, land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they’ll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they’ll die to set it right.

—*James T. Fields*, “*Their Country*.”

8. What is patriotism? Is it a narrow affection for
the spot where a man was born? Are the very clods
where we tread entitled to this ardent preference be-
cause they are greener? No, sir, this is not the char-

acter of the virtue, and it soars higher for its object. It is an extended self-love mingling with all the enjoyments of life and twisting itself with the minutest filaments of the heart. It is thus we obey the laws of society because they are the law of virtue. In their authority we see not the array of force and terror, but the venerable image of our country's honor. Every good citizen makes that honor his own and cherishes it not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to risk his life in its defense and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it.—*Fisher Ames (1794)*.

9. Down within us all is something deeper than personal interests, than personal kinships, than party feeling—and this profound will within us is Patriotism.—*Cardinal Mercier*.

10. The essential element in patriotism, in the higher patriotism, is unity of spirit; the ability and the disposition to work together for a common good, and this unity is promoted by getting a large and worthy idea of what the common good is.—*Washington Gladden*.

11. To perform, to the best of my ability, the duty I owe my country, shall ever be my highest ambition.—*Oliver Hazard Perry*.

12. Every citizen should be ready to do his full part in the service of the community in which he lives.—*Horace Mann*.

13. The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states, none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our union forever.

—*James Russell Lowell*.

14. True patriotism means four things:

1—It means reverence for the past traditions of one's country.

2—It means devotion to the present institutions of one's country.

3—It means loyalty to the future ideals of one's country.

4—It means valor to fight, if need be, in defense of these same institutions and ideals.—*Robert Goldsmith.*

15. In peace patriotism consists in every man sweeping before his own door, minding his own business, learning his own lesson, that it may be well with him in his own home.—*Goethe.*

16. "That humble, simple duty of the day

Perform," he bids; "ask not if small or great:
Serve in thy post; be faithful and obey;

Who serves her truly, sometimes saves the
State."

—*Arthur Hugh Clough, "Wellington."*

17. "Hats off!

Along the street there comes a blare of bugles, a
ruffle of drums,

A flash of color beneath the sky,
Hats off!

The flag is passing by!"

18. "When the approach of the flag, in its significant and symbolic character, uncovers every masculine head in the crowds on the streets the testimony of Americans to their nationality will be more nearly complete. We are not emphasizing a triviality. The act of respect not only reveals the emotion in the citizen. When men show their respect for the flag they

hold their hats above their hearts. Then both hat and heart are in the right place."

19. "There were some things our ancestors placed above life, such as country, honor, liberty. Life is not the greatest of blessings, for there are things to be preferred to life, and we are really men only in proportion as we rise above the fear of death."

20. If ever it is a question whether you or your flag must perish, you will instantly choose that it shall not be the flag.—*William T. Sherman.*

21. I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.—*Nathan Hale.*

22. Duty's claim and country's call

Shall be conscience for us all!

—*J. Laurence Rentoul, "Australia's Battle Hymn."*

23. Those that by their deeds will make it known,

Whose dignity they do sustain;

And life, state, glory, all they gain

Count the republic's, not their own.

—*Ben Jonson.*

24. We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.—*Rufus Choate.*

25. Without a sign his sword the brave man draws,
And asks no omen but his country's cause.

—*Homer.*

26. God, that made our fathers strong,

Lead us when the dangers throng;

God, that made our mothers pure,

Make us steadfast to endure!

On the wave or tented field
Be our sword and battle shield.

—*Australia's Battle Hymn.*

27. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the republic for
which it stands: one nation, indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all.

28. "Flag of the sun that shines for all,
Flag of the breeze that blows for all,
Flag of the sea that flows for all,
Flag of the school that stands for all,
Flag of the people, one and all,
Hail, Flag of Liberty! All hail!
Hail, glorious years to come."

FREEDOM

The Land of The Free

1. When Freedom, from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
—Joseph Rodman Drake.
2. No. Freedom has a thousand charms to show,
That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.
Religion, virtue, truth, whate'er we call
A blessing—Freedom is the pledge of all.
—W. Cowper.
3. How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they, who steadfast stand
For Freedom's Flag and Freedom's Land!
—Bayard Taylor.
4. The eagle's song:
"To be stanch, and valiant, and free, and strong!"
—Richard Mansfield.
5. O ye who love the soul's free air,
Who seek the larger hope, arise!
For truth and justice do and dare!
Who cares to live if Freedom dies?
—James Terry White.
6. Naught nobler is, than to be free;
The stars in heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws.
—William Watson.

7. For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

—*Lord Byron.*

8. "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves; and under a just God, cannot long retain it."

9. We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held.

—*Wordsworth.*

10. The laws of freedom are these: Accommodate your interests to other people's interests; that you shall not insist on standing in the light of other people, but that you shall make a member of a team of yourself, and nothing more or less, and that the interests of the team shall take precedence in everything that you do to your interest as an individual.—*Wilson.*

11. Consider yourselves how happy you are, and have been, how the gates of wealth and honor are shut on no man, and that there is not here an arbitrary hand that dares to touch the substance of either poor or rich.

What is it can be hoped for in a change, which we have not already? Is it liberty? The sun looks not on a people more free than we are from all oppression. Is it wealth? Hundreds of examples show us that Industry and Thrift in a short time may bring us to as high a state of it as the country and our conditions are yet capable of.—*Governor Berkeley of Virginia (1651).*

12. Out of the night that covers me,
 Black as the pit from pole to pole.
I thank whatever gods may be
 For my unconquerable soul.
It matters not how strait the gate,
 How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
 I am the captain of my soul.

—*W. E. Henley.*

13. Flag of Freedom and Union, wave!
 Peace and order and beauty draw
 Round thy symbol of light and law.

Sweet Land of Liberty

1. Keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom.
—*Lincoln.*

2. Liberty has no more cruel enemy than license.—
—*French Proverb.*

3. We must educate our people to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of license.—*George Washington.*

4. The Declaration of Independence gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time.—*Lincoln.*

5. Liberty is the right of doing whatever the laws permit.—*Montesquieu.*

6. God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it.—*Daniel Webster.*

7. O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, or bars confine thee?
Or whip thy noble spirit tame?

—*Rouget de Lisle.*

8. "How great the shame of us will be who had so
much to give
And yet refused to stake our all that liberty might
live!
Too late! too late! that day will be to answer free-
dom's call,
Then bitterly we shall regret that we refused our
all."

9. Individual liberty, *not license*, constitutes the very bedrock of our government. I mean by this, freedom within the limits of the law, and that law nothing more or less than the will of the people constitutionally expressed. If this corner stone of liberty is to remain, our citizens must be taught the history of their country, first-hand; they must fully understand the government under which they live. They can never be content with what others think; they must think for themselves, and we must do the teaching.—*A. H. Dixon, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nebraska.*

10. When I have thought of liberty I have sometimes thought of how we deceived ourselves. In the war we talked about it. Some people talk as if liberty meant the right to do anything you please. Well, in some sense you have the right—you have the right to jump overboard, but if you do, this is what will happen: Nature will say "You fool, didn't you know the consequences? Didn't you know that water will drown

you? You can jump off the top of the mast, but when you get down, your liberty will be lost, and you will have lost it because it was not an accident; you made a fool of yourself." The sailor, when he is sailing a ship, talks about running her free in the wind. Does he mean she is resisting the wind? Throw her up into the wind and see her canvas shake, see her stand still, "caught in irons," as the sailor says. But let her fall off; she is free. Free, why? Because she is obeying the laws of nature, and she is a slave until she does. And no man is free until he obeys the laws of freedom.—*Wilson*.

11. The Stars and Stripes are pre-eminently fitted to stand as the Flag of the working man who needs no others, because under the Stars and Stripes he is given every possible opportunity to develop his own prosperity.

12. Give me liberty, or give me death.—*Patrick Henry*.

13. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.—*Daniel Webster*.

14. There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—*Charles Kingsley*.

15. True liberty allows each individual to do all the good he can to himself without injuring his neighbor.—*Colton*.

16. None can love freedom heartily, but good men; the rest love not freedom but license.—*Burke*.

17. The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children.—*Harvard*.

18. Liberty is not the right of one, but of all.—
Herbert Spencer.

19. Where slavery is, there liberty cannot be; and where liberty is, there slavery cannot be.—*Lincoln.*

20. The love of liberty with life is given.—*Dryden.*

21. The chief duty of liberty is to defend justice.—
Mme. Swetchine.

22. Do you wish to be free? Then above all things, love God, love your neighbor, love one another, love the common weal; then you will have true liberty.—
Savonarola.

O Motherland!

O Motherland! O Motherland!
Great land of freedom's birth.
The courage strong of one small band
It spreads throughout the earth.
Thy mother arms reached out to all,
And held them to thy breast;
Now in thy need we hear thy call
And heed thy just behest.

O Motherland! Great liberty!
Thy children rise with might,
Stand firm with strong ability
To bring in peace and right.
O Motherland! Stretch out thy arm
And reach far over seas;
So still all hate and wild alarm,
Bring peace and love to these.

O Motherland! O Motherland!
We love thee more and more.
In purity of aim we stand,
Thine own, from shore to shore!
O Motherland! O great country!
What praise too great for thee!
We fight thy cause of liberty,
Which makes the whole world free.

—*Anonymous.*

PART III

The Good Citizen

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOOD CITIZEN

The Good American is Intelligent, Alert, Energetic and Patriotic

1. Let the people know the truth and the country is safe.—*Lincoln*.

2. Every good citizen makes his country's honor his own, and cherishes it not only as precious, but as sacred.—*Andrew Jackson*.

3. The good citizen will never consent that his voice and vote shall sanction a public wrong.—*Gow*.

4. I must stand by anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he is wrong.—*Lincoln*.

5. Let us be such as help the life of the future.—*Zoroaster*.

6. A great nation is made only by worthy citizens.—*Warner*.

7. Nothing is politically right that is morally wrong.
—*O'Connor*.

8. The noblest principle in education is to teach how best to live for one's country.—*Balch*.

9. Everything learned should be flavored with love of country.—*Edwards*.

10. Nothing can make good citizenship in those who have not got courage, hardihood, decency, sanity, the spirit of truth telling and truth seeking.—*Roosevelt*.

11. A good citizen is one who observes all national, state and municipal laws and is willing to assist in their enforcement; he is honest and fearless; he is loyal to home, friends and country, and he does what he can to assist in promoting the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of the people.—*Cincinnati Americanization Committee*.

12. The right to vote implies the duty to vote right; the right to legislate, the duty to legislate justly; the right to judge about foreign policy, the duty to fight if necessary.—*E. A. Alderman (1915)*.

13. A weapon that comes down as still

As snowflakes fall upon the sod;

But executes a freeman's will

As lightning does the will of God;

And from its force, nor doors nor locks

Can shield you;—'tis the ballot-box.

—*John Pierpont*.

14. The future of America depends on a clear understanding of the Principles of her Government. Indeed, the future of the world will be modified by our stand for American doctrine.

15. You whom the fathers made free and defended,
 Stain not the scroll that emblazons their fame!
You whose fair heritage spotless descended,
 Leave not your children a birthright of shame!
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

16. This government, the offspring of our own choice uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles . . . uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government; but the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.—*Washington, "Farewell Address."*

17. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others.—*Lincoln.*

18. Every citizen should obey the law, even when striving to alter it. He should guard jealously those peaceful weapons, guaranteed by the Constitution, free speech, free press, free assembly, whether they seem

for the moment to favor or to menace the cause which he cherishes. He need not praise the law which he obeys. He need not pretend to think it wise, carefully drawn, just or expedient, but he should obey it, even though striving meanwhile, by every lawful means, to convince the majority of the justice of his objections. For he knows that he must choose between the way of reason and the way of force. The majority commands the Legions, and his just cause is safer in the strife of minds. Thoughts are weighed, not counted; they create, while force destroys. His unalienable rights, when force begins to smite, will cease to operate.—*R. M. McElroy.*

19. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice, and, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation.—*Lincoln (Address Delivered at Springfield, Ill.)*

20. Loyalty is not a self-pleasing virtue. I am bound to be loyal to the United States because I live under its laws and am its citizen, and whether it hurts me or whether it benefits me, I am obliged to be loyal. Loyalty means that you ought to be ready to sacrifice every interest that you have and your life itself if your country calls upon you to do so.—*Wilson.*

21. I believe there is no finer form of government than the one under which we live, and that I ought to be willing to live or die, as God decrees, that it may not

perish from the earth, through treachery within, or through assault from without.—*Thomas R. Marshall.*

22. With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.—*Lincoln.*

23. No wish in my retirement can exceed that of seeing our country happy, and I can entertain no doubt of its being so if all of us act the part of good citizens, contributing our best endeavours to maintain the Constitution, support the laws and guard our independence against assaults from whatsoever quarter they may come.—*Washington.*

24. Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work; they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children.

To do so, we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the every-day affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardiness and endurance, and above all, the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.—*Roosevelt.*

25. All that is best in American life has come through loyalty and hardship, and the benefits of a free citizenship can be kept only by loyal service and ready sacrifice. Our boys and girls must learn to care for themselves and for their country as one aim and one duty. They must know that there are no rights without duties, no freedom without defence, no self-government without self-protection. The school must not be blind to the mighty and far-reaching events of this time and their meaning. Amid the dangers that now threaten our land, we may well remember how the founders of our state and nation met dangers that threatened them. In the call of the world to save freedom, human rights, and self-government from destruction, we have the old truth affirmed anew, that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" will be secure for only those peoples who can and will defend them, as did the patriots of 1776.—*Walter E. Ranger.*

26. It remains with the people themselves to preserve and promote the great advantages of their political and natural situation; nor ought a doubt to be entertained that men, who so well understand the value of social happiness, will ever cease to appreciate the blessings of a free, equal, and efficient government.—*Washington.*

27. Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.—*Lincoln*.

28. As citizens of the school, you are comrades in a company of the grand civic army of your country, whose duty it is to guard and defend her civic honor. You are already fellow-citizens of a republic, whose highest law is that "all men's good be each man's rule."

Let me remind you that every school day is a day of patriotism. Every day is a day of civic life. In the daily tasks of school you need to be brave and true. In its friendly companionships you are to be kind, patient and helpful. For school and for country, you learn to scorn tyranny and to love fairness. Patriots, young or old, cherish freedom, fairness and friendship. If you grow in a knowledge of these things day by day, if you are constantly loyal to school and its duties; as real citizens and real patriots, you will be glad, I am sure, year after year, to observe Flag Day, the time of the school's high tide of patriotism.

In reverent remembrance of the brave deeds and noble lives of American patriots, may the boys and girls on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, pledge anew their allegiance to their country in these words:

29. Land of our birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be,
When we are grown and take our place,
As men and women with our race.

Land of our Birth, our Faith, our Pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O Motherland, we pledge to thee,
Head, heart, and hand through the years to be!

—*Walter E. Ranger*.

The Good American Is Loyal

30. I believe that a man should be proud of the city in which he lives and so live that his city will be proud that he lives in it.—*Lincoln*.

31. The obligations of citizenship are many. We are obliged to obey the law that we may live together peaceably. We are obliged to be industrious that the affairs of city and state may be conducted satisfactorily and individual welfare and support be secured. We are obliged to be thoughtful of others for the safety and well-being of all. We are obliged to be loyal and true to city, state and nation that we may be one people.

The Good American Plays Fair

32. Don't flinch, don't foul, hit the line hard.—*Roosevelt*.

The Good American Does His Duty

33. The voter who refuses to take his part in politics is the renegade of peace, comparable only to the deserter in war.—*M. H. Irons*.

34. A distinguished French officer asked George Washington's mother how she managed to raise such a splendid son. She replied, "I taught him to obey."

35. Knowledge alone will not make a good citizen. We must identify ourselves with our government and feel that ardent patriotism required in times of peace which answers to the "still small voice of conscience" as to a bugle call.

The Good American is Reliable

36. Observe good faith and justice toward all men.—
Washington.

37. A MESSAGE TO GARCIA

In all this Cuban business there is one man stands out on the horizon of my memory like Mars at perihelion.

When war broke out between Spain and the United States, it was very necessary to communicate quickly with the leader of the Insurgents. Garcia was somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba—no one knew where. No mail or telegraph message could reach him. The President must secure his co-operation, and quickly.

Some one said to the President, "There is a fellow by the name of Rowan will find Garcia for you, if anybody can." Rowan was sent for and given a letter to be delivered to Garcia. How the "fellow by the name of 'Rowan'" took the letter, sealed it up in an oil-skin pouch, strapped it over his heart, in four days landed by night off the coast of Cuba from an open boat, disappeared into the jungle, and in three weeks came out the other side of the Island, having traversed a hostile country on foot, and delivered his letter to Garcia—are things I have no special desire now to tell in detail. The point that I wish to make is this: McKinley gave Rowan a letter to be delivered to Garcia; Rowan took the letter and did not ask, "Where is he at?"

There is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book-learning young men need, nor instruction about this and that, but a stiffening of the

vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies: do the thing—"Carry a message to Garcia."—*Elbert Hubbard*.

The Good American is Kind

38. Even in war, Americans are kind. In the Civil War General Lee gave these orders to the Army of Northern Virginia:

The Commanding General earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall, in any way, offend against the orders on this subject.

39. In the Spanish War when Cervera's fleet was conquered, the commander of one of our vessels said: "Don't cheer, boys, those poor fellows are dying."

40. All Americans are proud of Pershing's message to our soldiers in the Great War:

"You are going into France and Belgium to help expel an invading army. Your first duty is to be soldiers, but your second duty, scarcely less important, is to help all who are poor and weak. You will therefore be courteous to all women and you will never have even a thought of what is evil or immoral. You will therefore abstain from the use of wine and liquor, and you will especially be very kind to little children. You will fear God, and honor your country, and win the world to liberty. God bless you and keep you."

The Good American is Self-Reliant

41. I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo,

it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down.—*Proverbs 24:30-31.*

42. America was the first country in the world truly to respect manual labor.

When “gentlemen” idled in Virginia, John Smith refused to feed them, saying, “He that doth not work shall not eat.”

43. Among the first laws passed in the Virginia House of Burgesses were statutes against idleness.

44. “First in detestation of idleness let it be enacted, that if any men be found to live as an idler or renegade, though a freedman, it shall be lawful for that Incorporation or Plantation to which he belongeth to appoint him a master to serve for wages till he show apparent signs of amendment.”

45. The knowledge that in this country every willing man can find work to do has always made America frown on begging.

46. Here every man lives quietly, and follows his labor and employment desiredly. . . . The son works as well as the servant (an excellent cure for untamed youth) so that before they eat their bread, they are commonly taught how to earn it.—*Also*, “*A Character of the Province of Maryland.*”

47. Yet such a loathsome creature is a common and folding-handed beggar, that upon the penalty of almost a perpetual working in imprisonment, they are not to appear, nor lurk near our vigilant and laborious dwellings. The country hath received a general spleen and antipathy against the very name and nature of it;

and though there were no law provided (as there is) to suppress it, I am certainly confident there is none within the Province that would lower themselves so much below the dignity of men to beg, as long as limbs and life keep house together; so much is a vigilant industrious care esteemed.—*Alsop*.

48. Some of our greatest presidents, like Lincoln, Jackson, Garfield, and Grant were men who had toiled hard at manual labor.

49. Theodore Roosevelt preached the doctrine of "The Strenuous Life" as the only life worthy an American citizen, as the following statement by him shows:

"I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach the highest form of success which comes, not to the men who desire mere peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph."

50. The fact that idle persons are a danger to the community became so plain during the World War that many states passed additional laws against idleness and vagrancy. In other states proclamation by the governor put an end to idleness, for example—

"Now I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York . . . do hereby proclaim that public exigency requires that every able-bodied male person between the ages of eighteen and fifty years inclusive, be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, trade, or employment, until the termination of the present war with Germany and its allies, or until the governor by like proclamation may otherwise order."

51. American joy in work, the pioneer glory in achievement, is threatened by the attitude of those who preach that work is a curse and that workers are "wage slaves."

52. President Wilson said to the Americans of foreign birth (May 10, 1915): "You have come into this great nation voluntarily seeking something that we have to give, and all that we have to give is this: We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. We cannot exempt you from strife and the heartbreaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind everywhere; we cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry. We can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice."

53. The worst lesson that can be taught a man is to rely upon others and to whine over sufferings. If an American is to amount to anything he must rely upon himself and not upon the State, he must take pride in his own work, instead of sitting idle to envy the luck of others; he must face life with resolute courage, win victory if he can and accept defeat if he must, without seeking to place on his fellow men a responsibility which is not theirs.—*Roosevelt*.

54. Humble fathers who are training their children in essential manliness, in self-reliance, in independence, making them ashamed to beg and proud to rely on their own resources—they are patriots. They of every name who make men larger, are working for liberty, and they who are demoralizing men are working for bondage and despotism.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

55. Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room ;
Let me but find it in my heart to say
This is my work, my blessing, not my doom ;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way.

—*Henry Van Dyke.*

56. Folly and complacency, on our heads be the sin
If once our hand should slacken—our voices bid
you in,
While there's a sword to sharpen,
While there's a wheel to turn,
A word to say, a prayer to pray,
A signal light to burn.
God give us strength and wakefulness
To match the wage we earn.

—*Theodosia Garrison.*

A Call to Civic Duty

1. To look upon politics and public service with contempt and disgust indicates neither intelligence, wisdom nor patriotism, but rather ingratitude and a low order of citizenship.

Your country needs your very best judgment upon public questions. Therefore be calm, thoughtful and deliberate in considering them.

2. This is not a mere privilege ; it is a duty you owe the nation in return for the benefits of citizenship.

3. Study, not to magnify, but to recognize in their true proportions, the errors and the evils of our political system and help to correct them.

4. Self-government means self-control, and this applies to the individual as well as to the nation. You must practise self-control in discharging the duties of citizenship before you will be qualified to assist in the difficult task of self-government in which your countrymen are engaged.

5. Do not offend the dignity and honor of the mighty nation which you are trying to serve, by passionate, reckless and violent denunciation of the measures and men you oppose.

6. Vocal violence is only a step from physical violence, and is but a manifestation of the mob spirit of tribal days when laws and leadership were determined by the bludgeon instead of the ballot. Do not permit it to warp your judgment, nor use it to sway the minds of others.

7. The great ruling body of the American people are calm, sane and fair in their judgments. They stand now as they have always stood, for fair play and orderly liberty.

8. Serve well and faithfully, my son, for whichever party wins, you must know that reason, wisdom and justice still reign and will continue to reign in the hearts of the American people; and be assured,

9. "As 'round and 'round we run,
Ever the right comes uppermost
Ever is justice done."

—*Rhode Island Manual.*

10. Every American boy can be Theodore Roosevelt's follower. Every Boy Scout may imitate him. He was strong, powerful, but he began weak and puny.

He trained himself to strength and power. So can all American boys.

11. He trained himself to the habit of courage. So can every American boy. From the habit of courage came the natural reaction of truth. That is within the grasp of every American boy. He was sincere and simple, no one ever misunderstood what Theodore Roosevelt said. No one ever doubted what Theodore Roosevelt meant. He cultivated promptness in action until it became his natural reaction. He was as modest as a girl about himself. He was the most hospitable to advice of any man I ever knew. He was eager for knowledge.—*Elihu Root*.

12. DECLARATION OF ALLEGIANCE FOR STUDENTS

"I will reverence my country's flag and defend it against enemies at home and abroad.

"I will respect the President of the United States and obey the law of the land.

"I will support, in school and out, American ideals of justice and fair play, including the right of unhampered opportunity under the law for all.

"I will hold the ideal of rational patriotism above loyalty to any individual, political party, social class or previous national connection.

"I will actively oppose all revolutionary movements, such as Bolshevism, anarchism, I. W. W.-ism, or *any movement antagonistic to the laws of the United States or tending to subvert the Constitution of the United States.*"

THE YOUNG ATHENIAN'S OATH

13. We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by an act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our

suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both singly and together. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul them or set them at naught. We will strive increasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

Makers of the Flag

Delivered on Flag Day, 1914, before the employees of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

NOTE—*Besides using this selection for responsive reading it may be dramatized. Have a child completely hidden in the folds of the flag read the flag speeches. The three speeches of the employee can be read by another child.*

1. This morning, as I passed into the Land Office, The Flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say:

2. "Good Morning, Mr. Flag Maker."

3. "I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "aren't you mistaken? I am not the President of the United States, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a government clerk."

4. "I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker," replied the gay voice, "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho, or perhaps you found the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma, or helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter; whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker."

5. I was about to pass on, when The Flag stopped me with these words:

6. "Yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico; but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the Corn Club prize this summer.

7. "Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska; but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag.

8. "Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics, and yesterday, maybe, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will one day write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

9. "But," I said impatiently, "these people were only working!"

10. Then came a great shout from The Flag:

11. "The work that we do is the making of the flag.

12. "I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow.

13. "I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

14. "I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a People may become.

15. "I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles.

16. "Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly.

17. "Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward.

18. "Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment.

19. "But always, I am all that you hope to be, and have the courage to try for.

20. "I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope.

21. "I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring.

22. "I am the constitution and the courts, statutes and the statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk.

23. "I am the battle of yesterday, and the mistake of to-morrow.

24. "I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

25. "I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

26. "I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be.

27. "I am what you make me, nothing more.

28. "I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

Pull Your Weight

The billows are heaving behind,
The breakers are foaming before;
We need all the strength we can find—
Each ounce you can put to an oar.
Are you doing the best that you can
To keep the old galley afloat?
Are you power or freight?
Are you pulling your weight—
Are you pulling your weight in the boat?

It isn't the task of the few—
The pick of the brave and the strong;
It's he and it's I and it's you
Must drive the good vessel along.
Will you save? Will you work? Will you fight?
Are you ready to take off your coat?
Are you serving the State?
Are you pulling your weight—
Are you pulling your weight in the boat?

—*Arthur Guiterman.*

NOTE—Children will enjoy this poem if a class leader reads the first four lines in each verse and the entire class read the last five lines, leaning from their desks to “pull on the oar” as they say the last two lines.

PART IV

The Future of Freedom

“ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY”

1. Nor let any one falsely persuade himself that those who keep watch and ward for liberty are meddling with things that do not concern them, instead of minding their own business. For all men should know that all blessings are stored and protected in this one.
—*S. T. Coleridge.*

2. The future of the republic depends upon the character of its citizenship. We are not building permanently unless the youth of the land are made fully acquainted with the meaning of American citizenship. We must give patriotism a vitality which will find expression in service. We cannot make democracy safe for the world by writing treaties. The spirit of democracy must be in the minds of the people, and this means that they must understand the basic principles of democratic government.—*Thomas R. Marshall.*

3. The state means order, security, the enjoyment by the individual of a part at least of the fruits of his own labors. The destruction of the state results in

anarchy, which means the ruin of society.—*David Jayne Hill.*

4. So now it behooves each of us so to conduct his civil life, so to do his duty as a citizen, that we shall in the most effective way war against the spirit of anarchy in all its forms.—*Roosevelt.*

5. Our laws are made by public opinion and public opinion will go wrong if it hasn't the facts. What we've got to stand for now are the rights of property, the domination of law, and the maintenance of public order. None of these can be maintained if we submit to either an autocracy of wealth or an autocracy of labor. We must insist upon democracy—government by, for, and of all the people. Through democracy the connecting link between the prosperity of the employer and that of the laborer must be conserved. And in this connection Roosevelt's doctrine is applicable, namely, that while we recognize the right of men to organize we must not permit organized men to prevent by violence unorganized men from working. — *Major-General Leonard Wood.*

6. The birthright of every son of a free people is opportunity. Let no man be deceived by suggestion of community ownership. Each person is entitled to own and to possess that which, by his intelligence, thrift, and industry, he may accumulate of this world's goods, if he be honest and respect the rights of other men.—*Colonel C. E. Lydecker.*

7. This is the land of the equal, the dwelling place of opportunity. Here a rail splitter becomes chief executive of the nation, a farm boy rises to be the guiding genius of the country's largest banking house, and

the teacher of a rural negro school is field commander of all American armies in France.

8. The equality which true democracy seeks to protect and preserve is equality of opportunity, equality of rights, equality before the law. Any form of privilege is just as undemocratic as is any form of tyranny.

9. Equality of opportunity and privilege goes hand in hand with equality of obligation in war as well as peace.—*Major-General Leonard Wood.*

10. The Right of Private Property encourages every man to work and save and prosper. "Communism means barbarism."—*Lowell.*

11. Property is the fruit of labor, property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence.—*Lincoln.*

12. Communism has failed everywhere, every time it has been tried.

13. The communistic plan of holding supplies in common in Virginia was a failure. John Smith finally declared, "He that will not work shall not eat." Governor Dale's Great Reform was apportioning land to each man and levying on the yield of each one's ground certain bushels of produce for the common store house.

14. Governor Dale had good reason for doing this. In the language of the old records we read that when the settlers "fed out of the common store and labored

jointly together, glad was he that could slip from his labor or slumber over his task, he cared not how; nay the most honest among them would hardly take as much pains in a week as now themselves will do in a day."

15. The experiment at Plymouth was a failure. There too, at first, the colony was conducted on a communism in industry plan. Now, there probably never existed a group of people more earnestly anxious to do right in all things. If ever an idealistic system of government could come to success, it must be among these people united in a common desire so strong as to make them leave the quiet homes in England, and exile themselves in Holland, and stronger still, strong enough to make them dare the dangers of the Atlantic and the perils of the wilderness. If ever the system of communism was to bring happiness, surely it would be to such a group as this. But the historian West says, "One serious hindrance to success, even among these 'sober and godly men,' was the system of industry in common." Accordingly, in the third year, when famine seemed imminent, Governor Bradford, with the approval of the chief men of the colony, set aside the agreement with the London partners in the matter, and assigned to each family a parcel of land, and "this," says Governor Bradford, "had very good success, for it made all hands very industrious, as so much more corn was planted than otherwise would have been," and so danger of famine passed, and when the Pilgrims by great effort brought out the Plymouth Company's share of the colony, each on his own land, reaping the reward of his own labors, began to prosper.

16. Anarchy, Socialism, Syndicalism, and all the rest were shopworn specific for the inevitable ills of man

before Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, or Canute bade the swelling tides recede. Their alluring, Lorelei promises were as well known to the founders of our Constitution as to us. In rejecting them and choosing representative government, these farsighted leaders laid the foundation for the great, free, prosperous nation which America has become. In drafting our Constitution, they created an instrument which sums up the best that was in the past, a form of government free from arbitrary power, open to change as progress calls for change, a statement of the basic principles upon which freedom must rest, old as the gold of Ophir, but never losing their lustre.—*R. M. McElroy*.

17. Socialism is not an American idea. It is not even akin to Democracy.

The trouble with Socialism is that it was made in Germany.

It was created by minds steeped in the prejudices and passions of class. Having long been oppressed by an Upper Class, their idea of the Millennium is to put that Class down and put their own Class on top.

There is nothing that Socialism has to offer that cannot be better secured by the processes of Democracy and the spirit of Americanism.—*Frank Crane*.

18. Anti-American doctrines aim to destroy the fundamental guarantees of our Constitution, absolute guarantees of the right to life, liberty, property, and equality before the law. Classes and masses doctrine contradicts all that America stands for. America recognizes no classes and no masses. Here there are no real proletariat, no real capitalist, no real labor group. There are no lines of partition between groups. All groups stand open to talent and ability.

Apply to all theories and policies the Acid Test of American Doctrine contained in the salute to the flag, "Liberty and Justice for all." Any doctrine which meets this test, which gives liberty and justice to *all classes*, is American. Any doctrine which promises liberty and justice to but one group, or which, if carried out, would make any one group dominant in the land, is anti-American. Fight it.

19. The doctrine of permanent economic classes and of a class struggle is the absolute contradiction of democracy. It denies a common citizenship and an equality of rights and privileges in order to set up a privileged and an exploiting class by sheer force and terrorism. Here in America we know full well that there are no permanent and conflicting economic classes, for the wage-worker of today is the employer of a few years hence. With us the son of the farmer may be the leader of a learned profession in a distant city, and he who begins self-support as signalman or telegraph operator may easily find himself in a few short years the directing head of a great railway system. Not long ago public attention was called to the fact that no fewer than nineteen of the men who then directed the great transportation systems of the United States had in every case begun their careers as wage-workers in the service of one or another of the railway companies.

20. We know, too, that the fundamental doctrine of American citizenship absolutely excludes the notion that men gain or lose anything by reason of their occupation. Here every man and woman stands on a level of political equality, and the vote of the man of wealth is no more potent than the vote of the man who at the

moment may be seeking employment. In the socialistic state, permanent economic classes with differing and opposing rights and privileges are fundamental. From the democratic state, on the other hand, they are excluded. Robert Burns was a true poet of democracy when he sang

“A man’s a man for a’ that.”

—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

21. My countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our charter of liberty, let us entreat you to come back.
—*Lincoln.*

22. The larger Americanism demands that we refuse to be sundered from one another along lines of class or creed or section or national origin; that we judge each American on his merits as a man; that we work for the well-being of our bodily selves, but also for the well-being of our spiritual selves; that we consider safety, that we put honor and duty above safety. Only thus shall we stand erect before the world, high of heart, masters of our own souls, fit to be the fathers of a race of freemen who shall make and keep this land all that it seemed to the prophetic vision of the mighty men who saved it.—*Roosevelt.*

23. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought they were at odds with one another, that the

spirit of America was not expressed except in them. The spirit in which things are done is of the essence of the whole thing, and what I am striving for, and what I hope you are striving for, is to create a unity of spirit and of purpose founded upon the consciousness that we are all men and women of the same sort, and that if we do not understand each other we are not true Americans.—*Wilson*.

24. When we look round and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity which blesses every part of the United States, facts were necessary to persuade us that any portion of our fellow citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavors to preserve and prolong so favorable a lot.

25. Let us hope that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority where they have lost it. Let the wise and virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the acts of the factions. The union of good men is a basis on which the security of our internal peace and the stability of our government may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart against the vicious and disorderly.

26. In any case in which it may be indispensable to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favorite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any.—*Washington*.

27. If the United States is a democracy, then it has no privileged class, and none exempt from responsibility. The care of the country is the business of all. The defence of the country is the duty of all. Every one of her sons is expected to cherish her in peace, and to fight for her in war, to value her welfare, and to hold her honour high. This is the foundation of democracy.—*Agnes Repplier.*

28. These three maxims help to interpret the present limitation on speech and press :

“Between public and private rights, the public right must prevail.”

“Liberty to all, but preference to none.”

“Those offenses should be most severely punished which are most difficult to guard against.”—*Blackstone*, “*Commentaries on the Laws of England.*”

29. I do exhort all individual officers and bodies of men to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes which produce this resort to military coercion, to check in their respective spheres the efforts of misguided or designing men to substitute their misrepresentation in the place of truth and their discontents in the place of stable government, and to call to mind that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine Favor, in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation to elect their own government, so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the court and the laws.—*Washington.*

30. Our form of representative democracy has brought us liberty, happiness, and the greatest measure of prosperity known to any nation on earth. We

wish to continue to be represented as citizens with equal rights and not as workers with antagonistic interests and we oppose all movements to substitute dictatorship for representative government.

31. I know but one purpose which the people can effect without delegation, and that is to destroy a government. They may destroy but they cannot exercise the powers of government in person, but by their servants they govern; they do not renounce their power; they do not sacrifice their rights; they become the sovereigns of the country when they delegate that power which they cannot use themselves to their trustees.—*Fisher Ames.*

32. We stand against all tyranny, by the few or by the many. We stand for the rule of the many in the interests of all of us, for the rule of the many in a spirit of courage, of common sense, of high purpose; above all, in a spirit of kindly justice toward every man and every woman. We not merely admit, but insist, that there must be self-control on the part of the people, that they must keenly perceive their own duties as well as the rights of others.—*Roosevelt.*

33. A government is free to the people under it, whatever the frame, where the laws rule and the people are a party to those laws; more than this is tyranny, oligarchy, and confusion.

34. Whenever laws attempt more than is necessary to secure alike to every man, weak or strong, rich or poor, ignorant or instructed in the right, the moral power of seeking his own happiness in his own way, they invade that natural liberty of which they should be only the bulwark.—*William Penn.*

35. How shall we fortify against lawlessness and mob law? The answer is simple. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor.—*Lincoln*.

36. In the fulness of time a Republic rose up in the wilderness of America. From whatever there was of good in the systems of former centuries, she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings. . . . Out of all the discoveries of statesmen and sages, out of all the experience of past human life . . . she made a free commonwealth which comes nearest to the illustration of the natural equality of all men.—*George Bancroft*.

ODE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1876

. . . . that only state
Founded on faith in man, and therefore sure to last.

* * * * *

They steered by stars the elder shipmen knew,
And laid their courses where the currents draw
Of ancient wisdom channelled deep in law,
The undaunted few
Who changed the Old World for the New,
And more devoutly prized
Than all perfection theorized
The more imperfect that had roots and grew.
They founded deep and well,

Those danger-chosen chiefs of men,
Who still believed in Heaven and Hell,
Nor hoped to find a spell,
In some fine flourish of a pen,
To make a better man
Than long-considering Nature will or can,
Secure against his own mistakes,
Content with what life gives or takes,
And acting still on some fore-ordered plan,
A cog of iron in an iron wheel,
Too nicely poised to think or feel,
Dumb motor in a clock-like commonweal.
They wasted not their brain in schemes
Of what man might be in some bubble-sphere,
As if he must be other than he seems
Because he was not what he should be here,
Postponing Time's slow proof to petulant dreams:
Yet herein they were great
Beyond the incredulous law-givers of yore,
And wiser than the wisdom of the shelf,
That they conceived a deeper-rooted state,
Of hardier growth, alive from rind to core,
By making man sole sponsor of himself.

—James Russell Lowell.

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“TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN”

1. . . . with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.—*Lincoln*.

2. I would not feel any exhilaration in belonging to America if I did not feel that she was something more than a rich and powerful nation. I believe that the glory of America is that she is a great spiritual conception and that in the spirit of her institutions dwells not only her distinction but her power. The one thing that the world cannot permanently resist is the moral force of great and triumphant convictions.—*Wilson*.

3. Our aim must be—not to make life easy and soft, not to soften soul and body—but to fit us in virile fashion to do a great work for all mankind. This great work can only be done by a mighty democracy with the qualities of mind which will both make it refuse to do injustice to any other nation, but also enable it to hold its own against aggression by any other nation.—*Roosevelt*.

4. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is a proportionably essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways; by convincing those who are intrusted with the public administration

that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people; and by teaching the people themselves to know and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority, between burdens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of license, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.—*Washington (Address to the Senate—Jan. 8, 1790).*

5. Every citizen of a free nation owes to his nation obedience to law. He has no obligation to say that he thinks the law wise, well planned, just, or desirable: but he owes obedience to the law; and he owes to the country his assistance in making that law as perfect as possible. He is under obligation to seek to correct what he deems its objectionable features; but he may not defy it on account of those features. To aid him in his fight for good laws the ballot is given him; for such purpose he is guaranteed, in our Constitution, the right of free speech, the right of free press, the right “peaceably to assemble and to petition the government.” These are his legal weapons, which cannot be taken from him, in time of peace, so long as he is a loyal citizen.—*R. M. McElroy.*

6. It is the duty of each citizen, therefore, by diligent study to seek to know all he can about our form of government and the problems that are involved in its efficient operation. There are no rights which do not carry with them corresponding obligations. Foreign

foes are not the only enemies to be fought. Upon each of us rests the obligation to do all in his power in times both of war and of peace to make successful this, the greatest, experiment that has ever been tried by a great people: the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Only as each does his part can we hope to see this great end brought to a successful accomplishment. It is an experiment upon which depends the security not of our nation alone, but of many nations who look to us for light; and we must succeed.—*William Franklin Willoughby.*

7. For your country, boy, and for that flag, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to deal with, behind officers and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your mother.—*Edward Everett Hale.*

8. Our loyalty to our country is not based on our grateful recognition of the freedom that we enjoy here; nor on the equality which is guaranteed by the law; nor on the right which our Constitution gives to every man to worship God as he wills; nor in the absence here of special privileges granted by reason of accident of birth; but we love our country and are faithful to its laws and loyal to its Constitution for God's sake and for conscience.—*Bishop Kelly.*

9. The voyage of the Mayflower was not across the Atlantic but across the Centuries. Not three months long, but still in progress.

10. Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

—Longfellow, "*The Building of the Ship*."

EXTRACTS FROM WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

11. Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation

upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown.

12. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion:—and remember, especially, that, for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable.

13. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

14. It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration; to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of en-

croachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.

15. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them.

16. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

17. All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party;—often a

small but artful and enterprising minority of the community;—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

What Can I Do?

“What can I do?”

—Well, this I can,
Live to be free,
Or die like a man.

Take me, break me,
Cause that is Just,
Use me, bruise me—
Dust unto Dust!

I can eat less,
Little, or naught,
If my Faith be not sold,
Nor my vision bought.

I can still till the earth,
Or dig in a mine,
If I work for a Cause
That I know divine.

I can fight in a ditch
Or drown in the sea,
If I fight for, die for
Liberty!

* * *

*Take me, break me,
Cause that is Just,
Use me, bruise me—
Dust unto Dust.*

—*Lee Wilson Dodd.*

In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is, spend and be spent. It is of little matter, whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind.—*Roosevelt.*

Dedicated to the National Security League

Words by
MINNA IRVING

To America

Music by
ROSE VILLAR

Maestoso

A - me - ri - ca! A - me - ri - ca! Up - on your moun - tain —
A Vi - my Ridge And Bel - leau Wood And up Con - tig - nys —

The first system of the musical score for 'To America'. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'. The lyrics are: 'A - me - ri - ca! A - me - ri - ca! Up - on your moun - tain — A Vi - my Ridge And Bel - leau Wood And up Con - tig - nys —'.

height steep A - rise and face the East where dawns The
Are wood - en' cros - ses row on row Where

The second system of the musical score. The lyrics are: 'height steep A - rise and face the East where dawns The Are wood - en' cros - ses row on row Where'.

worlds — e - ter - nal light, Through blood and pain and
Yan - kee he - roes sleep, Just sim - ple boys from

The third system of the musical score. The lyrics are: 'worlds — e - ter - nal light, Through blood and pain and Yan - kee he - roes sleep, Just sim - ple boys from'.

sac - ri - fice Your sons a cross the — sea Have
shop and farm But ev - ry hum - ble — name As

The fourth system of the musical score. The lyrics are: 'sac - ri - fice Your sons a cross the — sea Have shop and farm But ev - ry hum - ble — name As'. The system ends with a 'cresc.' marking.

f *rit.*
 bound a - bout your brows a - gain, The bays of Vic - to - ry fame. The
 high as Cae - sars on the scroll, Of ev - er - last - ing fame. A.

meno mosso
 bleed - ing na tions turned to you The young - est of them all, You
 me - ri - cal A me ri - cal Fling out your flags and sing, The

ff
 drew the sword for Lib er - ty, In ans - wer to the call, Their
 ham mer of the old god Thor, No more shall smite and swing, For

faith in you was not in vain, But firm - ly rat - i - fied, Up
 Peace has lift ed from the earth, The flam - ing scourge of Mars, All

cresc. *ff*
 on the field of bat - tle where, Your daunt - less sol - diers died.
 hail the free - dom of man - kind, All hail the Stripes and Stars.

con bravoure

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

AMES, FISHER. Statesman. Born in Dedham, Mass., April 9, 1758; died there July 4, 1808. Entered Harvard at twelve years of age, graduated at sixteen; taught school, studied law, served in Congress eight years. A great orator and brilliant writer.

BERKELEY, SIR WILLIAM. Colonial Governor of Virginia. Born near London, England, July, 1608; died July 13, 1677. First commissioned as Royal Governor to Virginia. Later was elected governor, lost his popularity with the people at the time of Bacon's rebellion, but continued as Governor eleven years longer.

BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY. President Columbia University. Born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 2, 1862. Writer and lecturer on Americanism.

BRYCE, JAMES, First Viscount. Born in Belfast, Ireland, May 10, 1838. Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to United States, 1907-13. Author of "The American Commonwealth," etc.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER. Patriot. Born in Charleston, S. C., in 1724; died August 28, 1805. Educated in England, delegate to first Colonial Congress which met in New York in 1755, also delegate to First Continental Congress in 1774. Colonel, later brigadier-general, in Revolutionary War.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL. President American Federation of Labor. Born in England, Jan. 27, 1850. A cigar maker by trade; has been active in the advocacy of the rights of labor, and connected with efforts to organize the working people since his fifteenth year. One of the founders of the American Federation of Labor. and editor of its official magazine.

HADLEY, ARTHUR TWINING. President Yale University. Born in New Haven, Conn., April 23, 1856. Writer and lecturer on Americanization and citizenship.

HALE, EDWARD EVERETT. Clergyman, author. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3, 1822. Died in Roxbury, Mass., June 10, 1909. Appointed chaplain of U. S. Senate. Author of "The Man Without a Country."

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. Statesman. Born on island of Nevis, West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; died in New York City, July 12, 1804. His speeches and writings during the Revolutionary War, his services on Washington's staff, and his labors in Congress and in the New York Legislature, were invaluable. His writings in "The Federalist," which took the form of a series of arguments for the Constitution, helped more than anything else to induce the people to adopt the Constitution. He was first Secretary of the Treasury, and his plan for the payment of the national debt placed the country on a firm financial basis.

HILL, DAVID JAYNE. Diplomat, historian. Born in Plainfield, New Jersey, June 10, 1850. Assistant Secretary of State, 1898-1903; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, 1908-11; member Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal; delegate to Second Peace Conference at the Hague. President of the National Association for Constitutional Government. An authority on the Constitution of the United States. Author of "Americanism—What It Is," etc.

IRELAND, JOHN, Archbishop, St. Paul, Minn. Born in Ireland Sept. 11, 1838; died in St. Paul, Sept. 25, 1918. Noted for sturdy Americanism and patriotic citizenship.

LANE, FRANKLIN KNIGHT. Former Secretary of the Interior. Born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 15, 1864. Educated University of California. Lawyer; Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet from 1913 to 1920.

McELROY, ROBERT McNUTT. University professor, author. Born in Perryville, Kentucky, Dec. 28, 1872. Head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University. Author of "Kentucky in the Nation's History," and "The Winning of the Far West" (the concluding volume of Roosevelt's series "The Winning of The West"). Invited by the Chinese Government to deliver a series of addresses upon the history and development of representative government.

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD. Naval officer. Born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, Aug. 23, 1785; died in Port Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1819. Hero of the battle of Lake Erie, when "for the first time in her history Great Britain lost an entire squadron." Perry wrote the famous message, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

PERSHING, JOHN JOSEPH. General, U. S. Army. Born in Linn County, Missouri, Sept. 13, 1860. Graduate of Kirksville, Missouri, Normal School, U. S. Military Academy in 1886, and took LL.B. degree at University of Nebraska in 1893. Served in Indian Wars, Spanish War, campaigns in Philippines, and as Military Attaché in Japan; commanded U. S. troops sent to Mexico in pursuit of Villa in 1916; sent to France as head of American Expeditionary Forces in World War, May 1917.

RANGER, WALTER EUGENE. Educator. Born in Wilton, Maine, Nov. 22, 1855. Formerly State Superintendent of Education for Vermont, now Commissioner of Public Schools for State of Rhode Island. Lecturer and writer on educational, social, ethical and fraternal subjects; widely known as a leader in the teaching of citizenship in the schools.

REPPLIER, AGNES. Author. Born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1858. Prominent American essayist.

ROBINSON, CORINNE ROOSEVELT. Sister of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Poet and lecturer on good Americanism, as exemplified in the life of her brother.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. Twenty-sixth President of United States. Born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858. Died at Oyster Bay, Jan. 6, 1919. With Major-General (then Surgeon) Wood organized 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders); promoted Colonel for gallantry at battle of Las Guasimas. Governor of New York Jan. 1, 1899—Dec. 31, 1900; elected Vice President of U. S., Nov. 4, 1900; succeeded to Presidency on death of William McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected President of U. S., Nov. 8, 1904, by largest popular majority ever afforded a candidate. Awarded Nobel Peace Prize of \$40,000 in 1906 for his services in bringing about conclusion of war between Russia and Japan. Explorer in South America and Africa; naturalist, hunter, author, lecturer.

WILSON, WOODROW. Statesman, educator. Twenty-eighth President of United States. Born in Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28, 1856. Educated Davidson College, N. C., 1874-75; Princeton University A. B., 1879; graduated in law at University of Virginia 1881; graduate student Johns Hopkins, 1883-85. Practised law in Atlanta, Georgia, 1882-83. Professor of history, political economy and allied subjects, Bryn Mawr, 1885-88; Wesleyan University, 1888-90; Princeton, 1890-1910; president of Princeton University, 1902-10. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-13. Elected President of United States Nov. 4, 1912; re-elected Nov. 7, 1916. Author of "History of the American People," etc.

WOOD, LEONARD. Major-General, U. S. Army. Born in Winchester, New Hampshire, Oct. 9, 1860. Commanding Colonel, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry 1898; made Brigadier-General of Volunteers for services at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill; Major-General U. S. Army, in 1903. Awarded Congressional Medal "for distinguished conduct in campaign against Apache Indians in 1886." Military Governor of Cuba, December, 1889 to May, 1902; special ambassador to Argentine Republic in 1910; Commander 89th Division (National Army), Camp Funston, Kansas, April, 1918.





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